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Words of Wisdom.

Who walketh straight and acteth right,
Whose lips and heart in truth unite;
Who ne'er to slander lends his tongue
And to his neighbor doth no wrong;

Who lowers not his brother's fame,
Feels as his own his brother's shame;
For vile men hath no flattering word,
And honors those who fear the Lord;

Who ne'er on usury lends his gold;
Though injured, to his oath will hold;
And takes no bribe to doom the pure—
Who dealeth thus shall e'er endure.

Little Dancing Leaves.

Little dancing leaves
In the garden bower,
Which among you grieves
Not to be a flower?
"Never one!" the light leaves say,
Dancing in the sun all day.

Little dancing leaves,
Roses lean to kiss you;
From the cottage eaves
Nestling birds would miss you—
We should tire of blossoms so,
If you all to flowers should grow!

Little dancing leaves—
Grasses, ferns and sedges,
Nodding to the sheaves
Out of tangled hedges—
What a dull world would remain
If you all were useful grain!

Little dancing leaves,
Who could do without you?
Every poet weaves
Some sweet dream about you.
Flowers and grain awhile are here;
You stay with us all the year.

Little dancing leaves,
When through pines and birches
The great storm-wind heaves,
Your retreat he searches;
How he makes the tall trees roar!
While you—only dance the more!

Little dancing leaves,
Loving and caressing—
He most joy receives
Who bestows a blessing.
Dance, light leaves, for dancing made,
While you bless us with your shade!

—*Lucy Larcom, in St. Nicholas.*

THE KEEPER'S DAUGHTER.

A lighthouse on a rocky coast. Outside, thunder, lightning, wind and rain, and great black waves dashing up against the rocks at the foot of the tower. Inside a winding flight of stairs leading to an octagon-shaped room containing the plainest furniture. The occupants, a girl of eighteen, tall and lithe, with black hair hanging in massive braids to her waist, and luminous gray eyes under straight black brows. Her dress of gray waterproof cloth was short and scant, and hung in wet folds about her limbs; and strangest of all girdles, a coil of rope encircled her waist and trailed one end on the floor. By her side a boy of fourteen years, with his blue blouse open at the throat, and a faded plush cap on his dark curls. These two were bending over a man who lay in all his magnificent length on the floor. A picturesque-looking man, with fair hair clinging in dripping masses to his forehead; a curling golden beard and a white firm throat, and one might be persuaded that the closed lids with their long fringes covered a pair of steel blue eyes.

"Reckon he's a goner, Liz," said the boy, as he paused in his vigorous rubbing of the man's hands.

The girl was forcing some liquor from a tin cup between the blue lips, and did not answer directly; but when their patient gave the faintest possible sigh, she exclaimed, joyfully: "See, Neddie, he breathes! Now work fast," whereupon they both fell to rubbing him at a great rate.

When Allen McIntyre opened his eyes he looked about him confusedly. The odd little room, the girl with her black braids, and the boy looking so like her that one would at once recognize the relationship; the drenched condition of all three, and the strange languor through all his frame—what did it mean? He closed his eyes wearily, and then the boy spoke up in this bluff fashion:

"You came near going under, cap'n, but Lizzie pulled you out."

Then McIntyre remembered all, and languidly raised himself into a sitting posture.

"It is too wild a night to be afloat in a little craft like that," said the girl, making a gesture seaward, where a tiny boat had broken up an hour before.

"It was fair when I left the shore," replied the man. "I ventured further than I intended. Then the wind went down, and I could only drift until the storm arose. I have a recollection of a fierce rush of wind and wave that upset my boat, and a blow on my head, probably from some part of the boat as I went over."

"Yes," said the boy, "there came a flash of lightning, and Lizzie and I, looking out, saw the boat capsize. So Lizzie caught a rope and ran, and I after her."

"We're used to that sort of thing—eh, Lizzie?" Lizzie nodded, and the boy continued, animatedly: "You see, my father keeps the light, but he is sick now, so Lizzie and I tend the light—we always do when father is sick or gone to the mainland—and we've pulled out more than one fellow more than half dead. Why—"

"Never mind that, Neddie," interrupted his sister, gently, and the unspoken reproof in her voice had the effect of making the lad look somewhat shamefaced as he went back to the first part of his story.

"Well, sir, we ran down the slope at the side of the cliff out there, where the waves were tearing up like 10,000 wild horses. And every time it lightened we could see you bobbing around out there like a piece of cork. We were afraid of your striking against the ledges, so Lizzie fastened one end of the rope about her waist and I held the other while she went straight in and struck out for you."

McIntyre uttered a low exclamation and turned his gaze from Neddie to Neddie's sister. The boy wagged his head proudly.

"Ah," said he, with gleaming eye, "that's nothing for our Liz to do! She caught you, and I pulled you both in. But you're monstrous heavy! I thought we'd never get you upstairs."

McIntyre laughed as he rose rather doubtfully to his feet.

"I feel a trifle shaky," he said; and then, "It is easy to see that you are brother and sister. I am Allen McIntyre, at your service, Miss Lizzie," and he bowed in a fashion that gave the lie to his declarations of shakiness. "Of course I realize that you and your galland brother here have rendered me a great service—one for which you shall not go unrewarded, although I can never hope to fully recompense you."

Lizzie raised her head haughtily.

"Sir, such work as we have done to-night we do not for wages. If you feel strong enough, I will walk with you to the house. I think the storm is passing over. We live a quarter of a mile from the light. Our accommodations are plain enough, but there is no other house on the island."

"Oh, I am as good as new, now," said McIntyre; "but will you leave this boy here all alone."

She smiled.

"Ned is not afraid, and he can tend the light as well as I."

"Very well I will go with you."

He waved a smiling adieu to the boy, and followed his guide down the narrow stairway.

Two days later a small sailboat put out from the island, which, when it returned, brought McIntyre's luggage.

Lizzie's father, who was laid up with an attack of rheumatism, had taken a fancy to the young man, who expressed a desire to spend a few weeks there at any price they might charge. Captain Clyde straightway ordered Neddie off in his new boat to the mainland for the gentleman's traps. The youngster obeyed this order with alacrity, for the good-humored ease of the stranger, together with his evident appreciation of "our Liz," had wrought favorably on our Neddie. Even the maiden aunt, who kept the house, smiled frostily at the prospect of this pleasant addition to their family.

McIntyre, who had been wandering about three or four hundred miles from home in search of a quiet place to spend the summer, congratulated himself on having drifted to the very place.

"Although it was an expensive style of drifting," he remarked, with a smile, as he inclosed a bank note in an envelope, to be sent to the owner of the little craft which had slipped him out into the waves abreast of the lighthouse.

A week later, as he sauntered shoreward, there came to his ears a wildly sweet strain of melody. As he listened in amazement, for he had seen no musical instrument about the place, he began to realize that it was a part of Strauss' artist life waltzes that he heard—a strain that he often whistled. He stepped round the jutting of the cliff, and there, leaning against the granite wall, was Lizzie, her chin dropped carelessly on a little red violin, as she drew the bow across the strings. She flushed like a guilty thing when she saw McIntyre.

"You whistled that the other day," she faltered, "and I liked it so much—it haunted me all the time."

He stepped forward.

"Why, Lizzie! Is it possible you play like that without notes?"

"I don't play much now," she said, drawing her dark brows over her eyes. "A party of ladies and gentlemen came here to visit the lighthouse once and overheard me playing. I heard one of the ladies say: 'The idea of a girl with a fiddle!' So I thought perhaps it didn't look well."

"Not look well, indeed!" and he laughed in merry scorn. "Why, child, did you ever hear of Camilla Urso?"

"No."

"Well, she is a lady, and she makes the most exquisite music on a fiddle and thousands of people go to hear her. Why, Camilla Urso herself would listen with pleasure to your music, Lizzie," said McIntyre, extravagantly. "Who taught you to play?"

"No one. This violin belonged to my father, and he learned me how to tune it. I pick up tunes that I hear, but I never heard anything half so beautiful as the tunes I hear you sing and whistle."

McIntyre smiled; his repertoire of music consisted of snatches of operas, waltzes, redowas and German airs, which had dimly associated in his mind with nights of brilliant gayety; and he wondered dreamily how this pure-minded, healthy-souled girl would look upon the elegant dissipation carried on by the set of which he was a favorite. A sudden glow warmed his heart as he thought that not one of the fine ladies who had swung languidly through the mazes of that very waltz of the great composer's could have rescued him so bravely from the jaws of death as Lizzie had—Lizzie, who stood there so quietly, with her little violin hanging from her breast, and her fingers straying lovingly over the strings.

"Tell me about Camilla Urso," she said, presently. "Did you ever hear her play?"

"Yes, indeed! I have a paper in my trunk containing a little sketch of her life, which you may read for yourself, and which will tell you better than I can of her talent."

For a moment Lizzie's eyes met his own, a look of shame and distress gathering in them.

"Mr. McIntyre, that will be of no use—I cannot read."

"Lizzie!"

Her violin slipped from her grasp and would have fallen to the ground had not McIntyre caught it, and she covered her face with both hands.

"But Lizzie," persisted her companion, in some perplexity, "I do not understand. There are good public schools in the city, and surely your father must have known that it was his duty to give a girl like you an education, to say nothing of Neddie, who is growing up such a splendid young fellow."

"It is very kind of you to say such things of Neddie and me; we are common people, and ours is a common life. Neddie did spend two years with our uncle who lives in York State. He went to school there. But father doesn't think much of book learning. Aunt Jane never had time to help me, and Neddie is too restless to keep still long enough, I suppose." She continued quaintly, "You who live out in the world look at these things in a different way; but I know of many who are just where I am. Why, there is a whole family on that island," pointing to a tiny speck away to the eastward, "who cannot read or write. Once in three months, perhaps, they go to the mainland. I scarcely ever go. I suppose I shall always live here, and I am contented—I think," and a look of doubt gathered in her eyes; "at least I was. But lately I have wished so much that I could read and had books—for it is so lonely here in the winter."

"Well, dear child," said the young man, gently, "this gives me the privilege of paying my debts, doesn't it?"

"Your debts?" echoed Lizzie, in surprise.

"Certainly. Did you not fish me out of the water a week ago? Well, now you shall put your six feet of driftwood to some service. I will teach you to read and to write."

After that McIntyre proved the most faithful of teachers, and his pupil made steady progress in her lessons. Neither was the violin any longer in disgrace. Lizzie played to attentive ears while learning a deeper lesson than either at first realized. McIntyre was the first to wake up. He was a man of the world, and understood himself, or thought he did, thoroughly. Accordingly he started one morning for a stroll along the beach to think it over.

"As the case now stands," he soliloquized, as he lit a cigar and threw away the match, "it is either Lizzie or the world; and I confess the world has charms for me."

His gaze wandered absently over the swelling waves, and lingered on a far-off sail that dipped and rose, dipped again, until it sank below the horizon. His lip curled involuntarily as he thought of the delicate ladies in his set, and how wretched they would make the poor girl's life in their own high-bred fashion. No—but would they, though?"

A faint amusement lingered in his face as he recalled Lizzie's rather stately carriage and stately dignity that redeemed her from being commonplace. He laughed out.

"It would be fun to see her among all those peacocks. Poor Lizzie! What a shame that she has been neglected! If she had received half the advantages of any one of my acquaintances she would have surpassed them all. Well, well, it is high time I returned home. I have been here six weeks. Yes, I will go away to-morrow and forget her, as she will forget me."

So saying, McIntyre threw away the end of his cigar and started into a brisk walk along the shore, coming directly upon the object of his thoughts, who was pacing to and fro, drawing primitive music from her violin. She wore a scarlet jacket over her gray dress, and a white handkerchief tied over her head and under her chin. His heart throbbed faster at the sight of her.

"Fool!" he muttered, "to think I could leave her. Now, then my man,

"'It's all for love, and the world well lost.'"

Lizzie greeted his approach with a smile, but played to the close of the strain before she spoke. It was a little German air that he had taught her.

"Is that right?" she queried, as she finished.

"I cannot tell you."

Then, meeting her look of astonishment with his own earnest gaze, he said:

"Lizzie, will you care very much when I go away from here?"

Her eyes dropped, the red blood dyed her cheek and brow for a moment, and then faded away, leaving her quite pale.

"I think it will be well for you to go," she said.

"And why, Lizzie, will you tell me? You need not fear to tell me anything," he added, as she hesitated.

She looked away from him, and her voice was almost inaudible as she answered:

"Because—because — Oh, I cannot tell you! You know—"

"I have thought of going, Lizzie; but I realized to-day that I cannot leave you—ever again, dear."

He put one arm about her, but she drew away from him, trembling from head to foot.

"Don't, Mr. McIntyre! I want to remember you kindly, and I cannot if you use such language to me."

"For heaven's sake!" he cried, in astonishment, "tell me, have I said anything wrong to you? Is it wrong to love you? If that is a sin, then I am the greatest of sinners"

"I do not forget that you are a gentleman, and I but a poor, ignorant girl, who knows only what you have taught her."

"But, Lizzie, I ask you to be my wife, and you have not answered me. I do not boast when I say my suit would not be rejected in most families of high standing where I am known."

"Ah, that is the idea," she exclaimed, hastily; "if, as you say, you do care for me"—she stammered a little over the words, "you would soon grow weary of my stupid ways. I should shame you every day of your life, and your grand friends would wonder at your choice, and I should die of homesickness."

"With me, Lizzie?"

"Yes, even with you!" smiling and blushing as she met his eyes.

He laughed—he was so sure of winning her—and kissed her mouth.

"Well, sweetheart, I will live here then, and turn keeper of the light after your father. Will that suit you?"

"Don't deceive yourself, Mr. McIntyre. We would not be happy together, and think how terrible it would be—bound together forever."

He laughed exultantly and with a great deal of amusement.

"Faith! I think it would be a mighty pleasant thing. Come, Lizzie, you can deny me no longer. Do you not see that your own happiness depends upon your answer? Now kiss me, dear, and tell me that you will take the life you were so brave to save into your own keeping."

He drew her gently toward him, but she faced him suddenly, with great tears trembling on her long lashes.

"Do you think it costs me nothing to refuse you—you who have made my life so beautiful these few short weeks? I am rude and ignorant—such a wife would burden and disgust you in time. It is for your good that I refuse to accept what seems like a heaven to me." And then, swift as a deer, she flew along the shore, leaving McIntyre to struggle between anger, amusement and wounded self-love.

All that day he tried to speak with Lizzie alone, but she gave him no opportunity. At last, in very desperation, he tapped at the door of her father's room. Captain Clyde was again suffering with rheumatism, and the young man found him in the easy-chair, while Lizzie hovered about him.

"Captain Clyde," said McIntyre, as he blocked the doorway with his broad shoulders to prevent Lizzie from escaping, "I wish to say a few words to your daughter in your presence, since she refuses to grant me that privilege elsewhere."

"Say on, my lad, she would be proud to hear whatever you have to say to her."

"Well, Lizzie, I will go away from here to-morrow, and stay as long as you bid me. When the time is up I will return to claim you for my wife. You shall see that this is no idle, passing fancy."

His eyes, grave and sad, rested on the girl's flushed face, and the bluff captain's eyes widened in amazement.

"Speak out, gal," he commanded. "Have you anything to say to this young man, who woes you like a gentleman? Shall he come—or no?"

And Lizzie answered, with downcast eyes: "If he comes one year from this time, and still cares for me, I will be ready."

"And is that all, Lizzie?" he said, stepping toward her with outstretched arms

"No, I'll be bound!" said the old man, with a sly twinkle in his eyes. "When I went courting, my little girl used to kiss me." And reaching over he gave Lizzie a little push that sent her into the arms of her lover; whereupon they all laughed, and Lizzie, after kissing McIntyre, shyly slipped from the room.

* * * *

A whole year passed by, and not unhappily to Lizzie, who had faithfully endeavored to improve herself. She spent the winter "on the mainland," with some friends. She studied, read, watched the people about her, and, never coarse herself, despite her commonplace life at home, she fell easily into the new groove. Although not unhappy, the girl's cheek was paler than of yore, and her eyes held a wistfulness that had grown in them since parting from her lover, for occasionally this thought crossed her dreams for the future: "He may not come at all—he may forget."

But Allen McIntyre was truer than most of his kind; for the early fall brought him again to Lizzie's house. While he waited in the old-fashioned sitting-room, the door was opened hesitatingly, and who was this before him?

Allen had left a young gypsy, magnificent in her way, with coal black braids and flashing eyes, yet scarcely the figure for a drawing-room in her short gown and thick coarse shoes; a daughter of the sea, sun-browned and fearless. But this—was this Lizzie? A graceful woman in trailing robes, and the shining hair braided and coiled about her head, resting in a coronet a queen might envy, above the low broad brow. Paler than of old, her eyes downcast but shining softly through their happy tears, her mouth smiling triumphantly. Was this Lizzie? Why, not a woman in all his brilliant throng he remembered could compare with her,

Every summer a handsome gentleman and his dark-haired wife visit the light-keeper's home; and every fall they return to their stately home in a far-away city, where the lady does the honors of her grand house with a grace that charms all.

And yet Allen McIntyre laughingly accuses his wife of "fishing for him."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The precision of modern engineering is forcibly illustrated by the recently-accomplished feat of picking up a long unused ocean cable from a depth of 2,000 fathoms. The scientific engineering which locates a fault with so much exactness and so readily finds a mere thread two miles under the sea must add much to the security and value of ocean telegraphic property.

In his address at the York meeting of the British association Professor Huxley predicted that fifty years hence, or in the centennial year of the association, whoever undertakes to record the progress of paleontology will note the present time as the epoch in which the law of succession of the forms of the higher animals was determined by the observation of paleontolgical facts.

Experiments by German scientists in ascertaining the peculiarities of the electric light, establish the fact that it is not only healthier than other methods of illumination in leaving the air purer, but that it increases the power of the vision in some respects, especially in distinguishing colors. Red, green, blue and yellow are made much more distinct and marked under this light than by daylight.

When the earth in which a plant grows is much warmer than the air the plant grows very thick, ceases almost altogether to increase in height, and finally shows deep transverse rifts which make further growth an impossibility. These effects were produced by M. Prilleux, who used a large dish of earth, in which he planted the seeds, and kept the earth ten degrees warmer than the moist air of the chamber.

The *Moniteur Industriel*, in an article on the influence of temperature on the resistance of steel, states that it is the presence of phosphorous which is the main cause of the variation in strength. Iron, which contains none of it, maintains the same breaking strain in various temperatures, and gave only a slight variation of the limit of elasticity. It follows from this that one of the best means of avoiding the breakage of wheels, tyres and axles of cars and locomotives is the employment of pure steel free from phosphorous.

The Society Boy.

The other evening there was a little company up on Joralemon street, and during the entertainment the hostess dragged her hopeful to the front to "speak a piece."

"Come, Johnny, like a good boy, and speak Mary's little lamb for the ladies and gentlemen."

Johnny knew that there was remuneration in the background, and the preliminaries having been arranged in an undertone, he wet his thumb, slicked his hair and started in:

"Mary had a little fleece,
Its snow was white as wool,
And every time that Mary lambed
That fleece would go to school."

"Now, now, Johnny," said his mother, "you know that isn't right. Say it just as you did this afternoon and I'll——;" here she broke into a maternal whisper, and the inevitable nuisance turned up again:

"Mary had a little lamb
Whose white was snow as fleece,
And everywhere that Mary went
That lamb would go a piece."

"Johnny, Johnny," chided the mother. "That isn't quite right. Speak it right this time. The ladies and gentlemen never heard it. Now go on."

Once more the common and inextinguishable fraud went at it:

"Mary had a little snow,
Its fleece was lined with white,
And everywhere the lamb would go,
Mary was sure to bite."

"What a naughty boy!" exclaimed the proud mother, who had been training the cub all the afternoon for this display. "Now speak it right or mamma won't kiss you when you go to bed."

Thus encouraged the insect perpetrated himself once more:

"Mary had a little wool,
It's fleece was white as snow,
And every one that Mary fleeced
The white was sure to show."

"I'm ashamed of you, Johnny, that you don't speak it right. You must do it this time or mamma will have to punish you."

"I won't!" bawled the urchin.

But his mother promised him some additional candies or buns or clams or something that had the great social advantage of laying heavy on his stomach, and the wretch began to bawl:

"Mary had a little school,
Its snow was fleece as lamb,
And everywhere that Mary went,
You'd surely find that ram."

Then the guests very properly interfered, and said it was a shame to torment the sweet child. He had done nobly, and should have his pay right off.

And his mother packed him off to bed while the company found solace in the reflection that he would probably burst his head open before morning bawling with the stomach ache and writhing under the nightmare.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Excess of Modesty.

Many truly great men have been diffident in company, or have broken down in attempting to speak. Robert Hall made an utter failure the first time he attempted to preach. The great Pitt was exceedingly shy in his private intercourse with men, and even with children was not quite at ease. When Daniel Webster was a schoolboy, he tells us, "Many a piece did I commit to memory and rehearse it over and over again in my room; but when the day came, when my name was called, and I saw all eyes turned upon my seat, I could not raise myself from it." Cowper's friends procured him a place as clerk in the house of lords, where his duties only required him to stand up and read parliamentary notices and documents. The thought of standing up before such an audience was so terrible to him, that as the time drew on he was in an agony of apprehension, and tried to hang himself. So there is hope for all who are afflicted with shyness.

The oriole was called the "Baltimore bird," because it wore the colors of Lord Baltimore, black and yellow.

FOR THE LADIES.

Cloth Costumes.

Cloth is the fashionable woolen fabric for street costumes this winter. It is worn in all its varieties, such as the smooth habit cloth called Amazon or lady's cloth, the tricot, which is in small figures like armure, and the rough-finished Cheviots like those worn by gentlemen. The simple and stylish cloth suits made by a tailor, are perhaps most in favor, though there are many imported costumes of cloth that are far more showy. The tailor-made suits rely upon their fine fit for their beauty, as they have no trimmings but the usual rows of machine stitching, and some plaiting on the bottom of the skirt; later in the winter a border of fur will be placed around the skirt, and a separate collar and cuffs of fur will be added to the coat. For slender ladies the basques of such dresses are made double-breasted, with a single box-plait closely stitched down each front, and one double box plait in the back. A slit is left open each side of the back, between the middle forms and side forms. A wide stitched belt is strapped on the side seams; there is a slit for a breast pocket, and side pockets also; the collar is Byron shape, and the cuffs are square. If the basque is intended for a full figure the plaits are omitted, and it is a simple postilion basque, single or double breasted, straight around or shorter on the hips, as best suits the wearer's taste. The skirt is cut off about the knee and box plaiting is added to finish out the length, or else the skirt is entirely plain, with several rows of stitching near the foot, and this is afterward trimmed with a border of fur. The overskirt is draped permanently on the lower skirt, being sewed in the same belt. This may be the ordinary round apron, or it may be pointed low on one side. The bouffant appearance given many new dresses is not congruous with these suits, and tailors say with pleasure that bustles cannot be worn with the costumes they make as the heavy fabric will weight them down. For very young ladies the newest cloth basque is very short, being only three inches below the waist, and this is often a separate piece sewed to a round waist and curved in the front below the waist line. For the street a coat of cloth may be added, and warmly lined. This may be single-breasted, but is most often double-breasted, and is of medium length, with two box plaits behind. The cloths imported by tailors are of excellent quality, and cost usually $5 a yard. Eight yards is the average quantity required for a suit. The range of prices for such suits is from $75 to $125; with the lowest-priced suits there is no extra coat for the street. Tailors protest against the use of braid and frogs on cloth costumes, but ladies who have their own fancies carried out insist upon having these additions in the way of trimming. The thick tubular braid about a fourth of an inch wide is put around the skirt and overskirt in parallel rows, and the basque has trefoil trimming of braid across the bust, on the cuffs, the corners of the Byron collar, and on the middle forms of the back.

Imported cloth costumes are more elaborately draped and trimmed than the stylishly-severe suits made to order. Plush is the trimming most used upon these, and this is usually of a contrasting color, and the polonaise is the favorite overdress for such suits. A long, simply-shaped polonaise of myrtle or bronze-green cloth has double-breasted fronts fastened diagonally by bronze or old silver buttons, and the collar and cuffs are of ombre-striped plush shading from ecru to green, or else brocaded plush in leaf pattern is used in dark-red shades, or perhaps green shades. The skirt is then quite plain, with two great box-plaits behind, a cluster of side-plaits down the middle of the front, and a wide border at the foot of the plush trimming. The leopard-spotted plush is also liked for trimming dark-brown, tan-colored and ecru plush suits for young ladies; these youthful-looking dresses have a little pelerine cape of the plush, also a muff, and sometimes a turban. The London suits of cloth have braiding upon them in designs rather too elaborate to suit fastidious tastes, and sometimes cloths of two shades are used in the same costume, the darker shade forming the principal part of the costume, and stitched bands, plaitings, collar, cuffs and pockets, answering for trimming, are made of the lighter shade. Blocks, stripes and small checks of Cheviots are chosen by young ladies for their cloth suits, and in these the Prussian blue shades are very fashionable, also the copper reds, seal brown trimmed with green, or the opposite of this—green cloth with brown plush accessories—and finally the mustard and olive shades of Cheviot with dark garnet plush, or else sapphire blue or myrtle green.

Fashion Notes.

Scarlet polonaises, to be worn over black skirts, are shown by Paris milliners.

Among favorite ornaments in millinery are those of iridescent steel and beads.

The caprice of the movement abroad is the absence of jewelry from even ball toilets.

Bridal slippers are of white satin, high heeled and with rosettes or buckles of paste.

Little boys and girls are considered a necessary part of a bridal procession nowadays.

Velvet basques will be much worn with silk, satin, Riradzimire and soft wool skirts.

A novelty in dress goods are the Jersey webbings, an elastic fabric showing a silk surface and a wool back.

A pretty collar for a serge gown is square in the back, with a box-plait in the center, and has square ends in front.

American reversible carpets and rugs, copying in color and design real Smyrna ones, are attracting favorable attention. These are excellent imitations and come at much less than the cost of the genuine ones.

A new sleeve, designed by Worth, is described as having one seam which comes inside the arm, and it is shirred into a point at the neck, with the fullness inserted between the back and front of the waist.

Some of the most elegant novelties of the season are in sash ribbons nine inches wide. These ribbons are double-faced; some show a moire surface on one side and plush on the other. Roman sash ribbons come with a double face of plush in changeable colors.

Two wide box plaits for back breadths, single plaits for the side breadths, and no plaits at all for the front breadth, is one of the ways of arranging the fullness on new skirts. The real skirt is very narrow and closely gored, and the plaits are an overskirt in reality.

The things that an ingenious woman can do with brocaded velvet are innumerable, and not the least pretty are the borders which she can make for brocade pelerines by cutting out the figures and button-hole stitching them on the edge, setting feather trimming underneath to puff between the pretty curves.

Bodices with girdles of velvet or satin of contrasting colors, or those which harmonize with the shade of the dress, are very popular with stylish young ladies. Cut low under the arms the girdle tapers off into a minute point far below the waist. They are trimmed with beaded appliques, embroidery, or are sometimes hand-painted. Those of plush, however, are made perfectly plain, and laced front and back with gold silk cords. The last mentioned models are considered the most elegant.

Splendors of a Mediæval Banquet.

When Henry III. of France and King of Poland was on his return to Paris to take up the government which had devolved upon him by the death of Catherine de Medici's two elder sons, he passed through Venice, and the reception given to him by the Queen of the Adriatic is a fair specimen of numerous displays of a like nature. On the Venetian frontier a goodly number of senators and councillors met the king; his gondola was spread with gold brocade; the nobles toled off to attend him were dressed in flowing robes of silk; sixty halberdiers as guards of honor wore liveries of orange-colored silk, and carried ancient battle-axes. Four hundred rowers sped the royal craft on its way to the Lido, followed by countless gondolas of the nobility draped in cloth of gold and resplendent with mirrors and arms. On the Lido was erected a triumphal arch, of which Palladio, the celebrated Vicenzan, had been the architect, and which Tintoretto and Palo Veronese had painted. The king was lodged in the Foscari palace, adorned for the purpose with everything that was rich in tapestry and gold. But the banquet in the evening was the most striking ceremony. It took place at the Giudecca, just over against the favorite hotel of modern Venice; the royal gondola glided down the grand canal amid soft-sounding music, and at the steps the monarch was received by twelve noblemen dressed in picturesque mariner's costume, blue satin with scarlet facings, each with a lady in white resting on his arm. Three thousand guests awaited the king's advent into the courtyard, resplendent with jewels and gold brocade. To while away the time before the banquet was announced, an acrobat performed gymnastic feats for the edification of the guests, and all around was assembled a sparkling fleet of gondolas with their torches and gilded prows, and their crimson damask coverings floated in the waves, for there were no sumptuary laws in those days, and no restraint on display. Tables were laid to accommodate the 3,000. For the royal entertainment a curious surprise was prepared. Henry was invited to seat himself at a table made entirely of sugar; the napkins, plates, knives, forks, etc., were all made of that commodity; so good was the deception that the king complacently sat down, but on taking up his napkin he found it crumble beneath his grasp. The plate before the king had upon it the figure of a queen seated on two tigers, which had on their breasts the arms of France and Poland. On the right of the royal seat were two sugar lions with a pallas and a justice of like material, while on his left stood a sugar St. Mark and a sugar David, and on the table were spread horses, trees, ships, etc., all of sugar. After the repast 1,270 figures of sugar were distributed among the fair sex as a pleasing memorial of the event. After this episode the king was taken to a more substantial table and to food of a more substantial character. At the intervals of courses, comedies were acted and poems sung; around the hall were planted rare trees and odorous plants, baskets full of fruit hung from the ceiling, and tame hares, rabbits and birds were chained among the trees with silken cords. The repast lasted for four hours, and ninety courses passed before the royal eyes; and then at the end of all things a huge pie was opened from which issued birds, and the guests arose to give them chase, the prize for the largest bag being an ostrich egg set in gold. With this began the dancing and revelry of the evening. These public banquets were imitated extensively in private life Four to five hundred ducats was an ordinary sum for a Venetian to spend on an entertainment. The art of cooking was carried to a ridiculous excess; into every dish it was deemed necessary to cast some gold dust to give it what they termed "the heart."—*Frazer's Magazine.*

Otters on the Missouri.

The following extract is from one of the letters of the New York *Herald* correspondent, who made a canoe voyage down the Missouri, accompanied by Captain Boyton, the latter being in his rubber suit:

The temperature was below freezing point when the captain entered the water on Thursday afternoon, and I began to realize that there were warmer habitations to be found than a canvas canoe. Fortunately we were protected in a measure from the wind by ranges of "gumbo" hills, through which we paddled all the afternoon. These bleak masses are composed of a sticky substance, which becomes quite slippery in wet weather. Not a blade of grass will grow upon it, except here and there where the natural soil rises to the surface. The rain had worn little creeks in the ravines, and as we passed down the river hundreds of cascades tinkled musically, and their waters gushed into the Missouri and accelerated the current, much to the satisfaction of the captain, who is anxious to work southward before winter sets in. Ducks and other wild fowl cowered in niches or wherever they could gain a foothold under the banks to escape the keen wind. The sky was overcast and not a ray of sunshine appeared except a momentary gleam during a slight rain shower which occurred at 5 o'clock. Shortly afterward the river narrowed considerably, and we were forced to paddle through a fleet of snags close to the west shore. Upon examining the shores closely the presence of the snags were explained by hundreds of beaver slides which were worn in the muddy slopes. Scores of trees freshly felled by these industrious little animals lay upon the ground in all directions. I saw one huge cottonwood prostrate, the trunk of which, nearly two feet in diameter, had been gnawed as neatly as if it had been cut with a fine edged tool. It is a mistake to suppose that the beaver is almost extinct in America. The banks of the Missouri are completely hived with beaver holes, and on the tributary brooks they are numbered by hundreds of thousands. We met several trappers who were plying their trade in small covered boats. Some of them had accumulated 100 skins, ranging in value frhm $1 to $5 each, but the majority were merely able to obtain a living, and had to work hard to accomplish even that. Now and then they trap an otter, the skin of which sells for a handsome sum, but otter traps are beginning to be a rarity.

CONFIDENCE MEN.

How They Operate Between New York and Philadelphia.

A Philadelphia letter to a New York paper says: The bunko men who operate between this city and New York have been reaping a harvest of late. The leader of the gang has in four instances represented himself as a nephew of Anthony J. Drexel or a member of the well-known banking house of which Mr. Drexel is the head. One of the victims was Mr. Evan Randolph, an experienced business man, whom he swindled out of $110. The second was Mr. Hazlehurst, a leading member of the Philadelphia bar, whom he caught for $2,400. The third was Mr. J. A. J. Sheets, a prosperous lumber merchant, who lost $2,900 by his confidence in the scoundrel. The fourth victim is no less a personage than the Hon. George Sharswood, chief-justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. In the latter case, however, the amount involved was only $10. The story of this operation was given to your correspondent as follows:

"As I was strolling up Broadway, in New York, a well-dressed young man addressed me by some name not my own, which I do not recall, and seemed both confused and incredulous when I told him that he was mistaken. He, however, apologetically said that I bore a striking resemblance to the gentleman who he supposed me to be, and that he would be grateful if I would tell him who I was. I gave him my name, and he left me with every mark of courtesy. I had not gone much further when another gentleman, youthful, well-dressed and of remarkably pleasing manners, crossed the sidewalk toward me, and, extending his hand, addressed me by name and professed to be delighted to have met me. His face did not seem unfamiliar to me, but I could not recall his name, and I supposed my puzzled look led him to relieve my mind, as he said: 'Ah, I see you don't remember me. I am F. A. Drexel, Jr. I have been studying art in Paris, and returned only last week.' He then asked many questions about the welfare of prominent Philadelphians, with whose names, occupations and social standing he seemed thoroughly familiar. He also conversed very interestingly on art matters abroad, mentioning incidentally that he had been an extensive purchaser for the account of his uncle's as well as himself. We walked uptown, chatting thus pleasantly, and not a suspicion that my companion was not what he represented himself to be entered my mind. At length he mentioned that he had just received a very expensive painting from Paris—one for which Belmont's and Vanderbilt's agent had bid against him, but which he had bought for 50,000 francs. 'It was a very steep price, and I don't know how father and Uncle Tony will like it,' he said. He then invited me to look at his treasure, which, he said, was only a block or two away. Nothing was occupying me particularly at that time, and I consented. Turning down one of the cross streets we came to a handsome brown-stone house, into which we entered after ringing the bell. While we stood on the steps my companion told me that he had drawn the grand prize, 11,000 francs, in a lottery designed for the benefit of some Parisian art association, and was only waiting in the city for the money to come to hand. He then would go to Philadelphia and visit his relatives. The door was opened by a liveried porter, and we were admitted to a saloon parlor that seemed to have been turned into an office. Mr. Drexel introduced himself to the gentlemanly individual who occupied the desk, and said that he had brought me, mentioning my name, to see his famous picture. The gentlemanly individual was sorry that the picture had just been sent to Philadelphia, and he showed the express receipt in confirmation. Apologizing for the disappointment, my companion made a move as though to go away, when the gentlemanly individual, after a brief consultation of what seemed to be a book of entry, said: 'Mr. Drexel, I received the remittance of your grand prize, 11,000 francs, this morning. Here is the money,' and he counted out what seemed to be that amount. The gentlemanly individual then suggested that it would be well to take some tickets in another lottery drawing for the benefit of some other art association. Drexel was willing. He said he patronized such schemes for the benefit of art, and always turned his prizes over to deserving artists. I had scruples against such methods, but he insisted, and I handed him $10. Then they brought out a numbered chart, and gambling implements. I saw at once that the whole thing was a trick and device, and I repossessed myself of the $10 which I had given my companion, and which was lying on the table, and made my way out of the room without opposition. The pseudo Drexel came along, and agreed entirely with me in my estimate of the character of the place. I still had confidence in him, losing it only after suits had been brought to recover money falsely so obtained."

A Great Sauerkraut Center.

Chicago is the sauerkraut center of America. One firm recently advertised 500 barrels for sale, and the entire manufacture amounts to 10,000 barrels a year. The principal consumers are Germans, but there is a constantly increasing demand from Americans. The latter, however, do not take readily to the perfume. One dealer shipped a carload to St. Louis, and was notified by telegram on its arrival that it was spoiled. He telegraphed back, requesting the purchaser to call in a German expert, as he was certain some Yankee had been testing it. The advice was followed, the article pronounced good, and it was sold at a fair profit. A good deal of kraut is also imported from Germany, and is found to possess a peculiar flavor or bouquet which the American article lacks, although the Chicago manufacture is improving. The process of manufacture, in brief, is to cut the cabbage into long, thin slices, removing the core, which is stringy, and then pack in barrels, ramming down very compactly, either with wooden implements or by heavy men in rubber boots treading it. The application of salt and water is a mistake. It should be pressed so tightly that its own liquor will cover it, then headed up, a hole being bored in the head to allow fermentation. These simple rules will give a delectable compound, such as no American maker of sauerkraut has ever produced. The price for a good article is $11.50 per barrel of thirty gallons, and from fifteen to twenty cents per quart at retail.

An Epitaph.

A tombstone in the cemetery at Plattsburg, N. Y., over the grave of Catharine and Charles Straight, aged respectively three months and eight days and four months and four days, has the following:

They tasted of life's bitter cup,
Refused to drink the potion up.
They turned their little heads aside;
Disgusted with the taste, they died.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Hints for the Poultry Yard.

There is nothing new in the following suggestions of the New York *Tribune* in reference to poultry, but they are as practical now as ever:

First, hens, to do well, must have a warm, dry place, with plenty of sunshine. We always keep a box of ashes for them to wallow in, which should be kept perfectly dry. Every few weeks, and sometimes oftener, the hennery is thoroughly dusted with dry ashes, occasionally adding a little sulphur; and once in awhile we wet the roosts with kerosene. A spring-bottom oil-can is just the thing for the purpose. Attending to these rules carefully, you need not have lice, which is an important item in keeping poultry. Our chief object is eggs, for which there is generally a ready market and good price. And to lay well, hens must have plenty to eat and of the right kind. We generally feed corn, and in the winter let them shell it for themselves, after giving each ear a blow or two with the hammer or something of that kind to start the kernels. This gives them exercise and keeps them from eating too much. One would think they would not get enough to eat in this way; but if kept before them in a clean, dry place, they will keep fat. Give them each morning what they will pick off during the day.

Farm and Garden Notes.

The bulbs of the tuberose never bloom but once. They require a sandy soil.

Sunflower seeds are useful for giving gloss to the feathers of poultry fed upon them.

It is often thought a bother to raise ducks, but where they can be conveniently kept any of the improved breeds will pay well.

In changing the diet of an ox five days will generally elapse before the remains of the preceding diet are expelled by the animal.

Spread manure as fast as it is made. Manure applied in fall and winter will do the corn much more good than that applied in the spring.

Thyme will grow almost anywhere, but it prefers a dry, poor soil. If the ground is rich the plant will grow too luxuriantly and lose its aromatic qualities.

A cow wintered upon two tons and a half of hay will produce not far from five tons of manure, provided she be well littered and none of the excrements be wasted.

A Mississippi farmer dashes cold water into the ears of choking cattle. This causes the animal to shake its head violently, and the muscular action dislodges the obstruction.

A pound of bones contains as much phosphoric acid as one hundred pounds of wheat. On many farms there are bones wasted sufficient to supply phosphoric acid for all the wheat consumed.

The autumn sown grains, both wheat and rye, have deeper roots and a longer period of growth than the spring sown cereals, and are better able than the latter to supply themselves with the necessary ash constituents from the soil.

Plant fruit trees in the fall. Pack the ground firmly and mound up the earth around them to keep them steady. Level the soil in the spring. A gill of carbolic acid in a pail of whitewash applied to the trunk will keep off mice and rabbits.

In sowing wheat be careful that no foul seeds gets into the ground through the drill or by the hand of the sower. Have your seed wheat perfectly clean. An hour spent in making seed clean will save a day or a week in the future in eradicating weeds.

Air-slaked lime is a good thing to dust in the poultry-house in the nests and wherever disagreeable odors or lice abound. Broken bits of lime, old mortar, crushed oyster sheels, etc., should at all times be within easy reach of the fowls, whether in confinement or not.

Scatter oyster shell lime about the yards and runs. It is the best material for egg shells. Air-slaked lime scattered over the floors of the poultry houses will drive away unpleasant odors and keep them healthy. Add crude carbolic lime for whitewashing. It is most effective in destroying lice.

In the treatment of light soils, English farmers frequently sow mangels, carrots or Swedes to be fed upon the land with sheep. Such land after being fed off by sheep will be made close and productive by the tread of the animals. With an allowance of oil cake spent on the land, these fields will be quite productive for cereal crops.

It is not a good plan, says a writer, to leave squashes attached to the vines after the frost. They should be separated, being careful to let the short stem remain on at least until the squashes are assorted when cold weather comes. Place the ripe, selected ones on shelves in a dry, cool place like that of a fruit room. Some cellars will answer, but most of them will not.

The Michigan legislature at its last session appropriated $1,000 for experiments in ensilage and the culture of amber cane at the State Agricultural college. The season was somewhat late, but corn for ensilage was at once sown, and the silo has just been filled, samples of the fodder being subjected to careful chemical tests before being put into the feeding, for the purpose of noting any chemical changes that may take place in it and making a more complete theoretical determination of the value of the new system of feeding.

Removal of Stains and Spots.

Stearine.—In all cases, strong, pure alcohol.

Gum, Sugar, Jelly, etc.—Simple washing with water at a hand heat.

Matter Adhering Mechanically.—Beating, brushing and currents of water either on the upper or underside.

Lime and Alkalies.—White goods, simple washing. Colored cottons, woolens and silks are moistened, and very dilute citric acid is applied with the finger end.

Scorching.—White goods, rub well with linen rags dipped in chlorine water; colored cottons, re-dye if possible, or in woolens raise a fresh surface; silk, no remedy.

Alizarine Inks.—White goods, tartaric acids, the more concentrated the older the spots. On colored cottons and woolens, and on silks, dilute tartaric acid is applied cautiously.

Oil Colors, Varnish and Resins.—On white or colored linens, cottons or woolens, use rectified oil of turpentine, alcohol, lye, and then soap; on silks, use benzine, ether, and milk soap, very cautiously.

Tanning from Chestnuts, Greek Walnuts, etc., or Leather.—White goods, hot chloride water and concentrated tartaric acid; colored cottons, woolens and silks, apply diluted chlorine water cautiously to the spot, washing it away and reapplying it several times.

Dr. Holland's Last Verses.

The following verses appeared in the *Youth's Companion*, over Dr. Holland's signature, and they have a peculiar interest, in view of his death:

If life awake and will never cease
On the future's distant shore,
And the rose of love and the lily of peace
Shall bloom there for evermore—

Let the world go round and round,
And the sun sink into the sea;
For whether I'm on or under the ground,
Oh, what will it matter to me?

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Life has its compensations: A deaf man never hears the evil that's said about him.

President Arthur weighs 215 pounds, David Davis, 315. Total, 530. The government is now on a solid foundation.

Money often leads men astray. Some of them will run after a dollar; but a hound dog is more avaricious. He will follow a scent.

"I'll jump at the proposal!" said the lively Miss Lulu. "Lulu, my dear," remonstrated her mother, "remember this is not leap year."

A man who goes up in a balloon and comes down all right is called a professor. A man who goes up and comes down all wrong is called a fool.

No man can go into bad company without suffering for it. The homely old proverb has it very tersely, "A man can't bite the bottom out of a frying pan without smutting his nose."

"Should a man shave up or down?" asked Augustus. "That depends," replied the barber. "When I shave you, for instance, I always shave down." The emphasis on the last word nearly broke Augustus' heart.

It was a Boston girl who asked: "Why is it that two souls, united in the impenetrable mystery of their nativity, float by each other on the ocean currents of existence without being instinctively drawn together, blended and beautified in the assimilated alembic of eternal love?" That is an easy one. It is because butter is dearer and a good sealskin sack as high as $500. The necessaries of life must experience a fall in price before two souls will readily blend in the assimilated alembic and so forth.

A healthful moonlight evening is good for building houses. No money is required, only talk. Two young lovers discuss the future—after they are married. They sit down, with their arms entwined around each other, and say they will build as soon as they are married and the season has advanced a little. They will have a two story house with an attic. They will have a three-story house, perhaps. It shall have this or that number of rooms. This convenience or that convenience will make it much more desirable than any other house. Hundreds of little points are discussed. The season advances. The season passes. No house built. The other fellow builds the house.

An Old Adage Verified.

A New York man tells in the *Evening Post* how he was cured of interfering with other people's business. He lives near a police station, and upon one occasion saw a crowd moving toward the station-house and a poor-looking woman struggling between two officers. He knew nothing of the arrest, but became at once interested on noticing that the prisoner was a middle-aged, decent-looking woman, apparently not intoxicated, entreating to be let go. He followed the crowd to the station-house, succeeded in getting in, determined to see fair play, and took a position in front of the sergeant's desk, before whom the woman was placed and at once charged by the officer with disorderly conduct. They found her in the middle of the street, talking loudly and wildly at several men and boys and offering to fight. As she did not obey their directions to go home they resolved to "take her in." She struggled with them all the way to the station-house, making night hideous by her shrieks, etc. The woman all this while remained calm and quiet, and the sergeant asked her what she had to say to the charge. She at once commenced a tirade against those who had caused her arrest. She said that she was quietly sitting on the step when several loafers came along and insulted her, one of them slapping her in the face; that she "went for them," and a skirmish ensued; that the police came up and instead of arresting them arrested her. At this moment she turned her eyes on the good-natured citizen or "bystander," who was there to see that she had fair play, and exclaimed in a voice of thunder, "There's one of the — loafers now." With that she planked her shut bony fist with full force right in her champion's left eye. His championship ended in an instant, and her case was settled by the sergeant ordering the officers to "take her down;" and they had their hands full. The "champion's" eye was badly blacked, and when he told his wife about the case she reminded him of the well-worn story of the man in Tennessee who was hung for not minding his own business.

President Garfield's Hat.

A Western paper says that when Lincoln was inaugurated his rival, Douglas, held his hat. When Garfield was sworn in Hancock was among the audience, but the hat episode took a different turn. General Weaver, not the Greenback candidate, but a Michigan Weaver, presented a hat to Garfield with the understanding that Garfield was to wear it at the inauguration and, after the close of the season, return it to Weaver as a rich legacy. The President died and Weaver wanted the hat. Fortunately for his ambition to be a Garfield relic-worshiper, he had a friend at court in the Washington postmaster, who, after a vigorous search, found the hat in the possession of a negro servant, to whom it had been given by Mrs. Garfield. He reluctantly surrendered it, and the hat goes to Weaver.

Mistook His Man.

"Let me see," said the young clerk, slowly rubbing the newly-arrived fuz on his upper lip, as he scanned the ragged-looking beggar who had presented himself for charity; "your face is familiar to me. Were you not in the battle of Gettysburg?"

"Yes, yes;" quickly replied the beggar, brightening up at the prospect of a generous stimulus to his finances, and not thinking a lie harmful to bring about the result. "I remember you, now, I was in the same company with you."

"Very likely," replied the youth of eighteen summers; "I was almost confident that you were around only a week ago."

And the beggar slowly turned and walked out, fully convinced that honesty is not always the worst policy.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Invaded by Chinamen.

While King Kalakaua has been roaming over Europe, it seems that the heathen Chinese have completely invaded his kingdom. This is the very evil he wished to avoid. How to get rid of them now becomes the difficulty. His majesty has been advised to throw them into the sea as fast as they arrive, but King Kalakaua endeavors to counteract the calamity by a contract with the Portuguese government for the dispatch of 3,000 Portuguese laborers. The Caucasian has evidently not fought his last battle with the Children of the Sun. There are only 65,000 inhabitants in the islands, 15,000 of whom are Chinese. At present not more than 3,000 Portuguese can be sent over, and thus the struggle for supremacy will be most interesting.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Nov. ,10 1881.

Illinois is getting on her ear about cattle from outside states. Governor Cullom having some time ago been advised by the United States Cattle Commission to forbid the importations of cattle into Illinois from Eastern States where pluro-pneumonia exists, investigated the subject, and finding that stock men generally desired such action, he issued a proclamation declaring that he has reason to believe that pleuro-pneumonia among cattle has become epidemic in certain localities in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. The district proscribed in Pennsylvania embraces the counties of Lehigh, Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, York, Adams and Cumberland.

The national banks must be making money on their circulation, in spite of the high price of government bonds. The whole amount of notes outstanding is $358, 813,312, which is $423,588 more than was out a week ago. On June 30, 1874, the amount outstanding was $351,-981,032. The banks have now out in circulation $41,764,440 more than in 1877, and $4,405,304 more than ever before. It will thus be seen that the tendency of the national banking system is to increase the amount of currency in flush times and decrease it in times of depression. It was designed as a regulator and to aid the mercantile interests in hard times; but not only does it not do these things, but it appears that it tends to encourage speculation, and thus to itself require a regulator in times of expansion.

From Lancaster county comes an incredible tale of the murder of an old man in Ephrata township. This man's life was insured for about $50,000 by different parties. It appears that the tragedy occurred five or six weeks ago, but has just been revealed by a boy named John Gallagher who saw the affair and was offered $2 to keep quiet. The parties interested in the policy made the man durnk and enticed him to a hay-loft, where they had arranged a trap. Here they allowed him to sleep for a while, when they suddenly called him. Awaking half dozed, he staggered upon the trap, fell through and died from his injuries within twenty-four hours. The affair is now being investigated by the authorities, who have so far declined to give any names.

The *Patriot* thinks according to the local republican organ George William Curtis and Whitelaw Reid caused the shooting of Garfield. According to Geo. William Curtis and Whitelaw Reid, Conkling is the guilty man. Well, it's all in the republican family any way. "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

A despatch from Berlin says:—"The nihilists have issued threats that they will prevent the Czar's coronation unless he grants specified concessions." A cruiser, which lately returned to Cronstadt, is reported to have been searched, and several of the crew arrested. It is stated that five political prisoners were tried at St. Petersburg last week. The authorities mantained secrecy concerning the matter. The prisoners were sentenced to various terms of deportation, ranging from four to ten years. Their offences were not serious.

Pittston in this state has been thrown into a state of the most intense excitement by the announcement that smallpox is raging to an alarming extent within its borders. It is asserted that there are over one hundred cases in town and that in Port Griffith, a thickly populated neighborhood bordering on the borough, within the space of two ordinary blocks there are upon the main streets no less than thirty-nine cases. The dead are buried at all hours of the day and night, regardless of consequences to the unafected, who pass to and fro along the main avenue. A few days since a young man who was a member of a benevolent society became ill, and when death ensued he was born to the grave in the day time, escorted by his brethren, and today two-thirds of the members of the society are down with the disease.

Early last summer the first victim was Mrs. Healey, who with her two sons located in the township. She was attacked with smallpox and on dying was buried by her sons. The latter were prostrated by the malady and one of them died. His corpse lay in the house for several days before it was buried. This is only a sample of the general management of smallpox in the town. During the whole summer no pest house was erected, no sanitary measures adopted, no regular physicians employed, and all on account of the "wrangling" between the Poor Board and the borough as to who should pay the expense of burial. The result is seen. Private citizens are sprinkling the streets and gutters opposite their places of business with carbolic acid and other disinfectants. Women and children are afraid to leave their rooms. Only those who are absolutely compelled to leave their homes venture upon the streets. The citizens held a meeting, when the municipal authorities were soundly berated for their negligence, and measures were taken having for their object the prevention of the further spreading of the disease.

In the Supreme Court the other day, the question as to the right of a widow to testify in certain actions was decided in an opinion of Justice Sterret in the case of John Robb's appeal from the decision of the Orphans' Court in Allegheny Co. Mary Steen entered the service of David Robb at a certain figure. A claim was made against the estate for the service, which claim was contested, and the widow of deceased was called to testify in the girl's behalf regarding the contract of hiring. It was held by the lower Court that the widow was not a competent witness in the matter of claim against the husband. On this point the Supreme Court says: "While the principle thus stated has sometimes been recognized, the better and more genarally received opinion is that disqualification is restricted to communications of a confidential nature, and does not embrace ordinary business transactions in which others have participated." The decree of the lower Court, allowing the claim, was affirmed.

—Now is your time for an extra bargain in overcoats, or in suits, or underwear. Go to the Philad. Branch, and you can get what you want, and at prices just to suit. While everything else has been on the rise, Lewins has determined that clothing shall be kept down, that all, high and low, can be decently clad.

REDUCE THE TAXES.

Ex Senator Randall, says the *Herald*, in his speech at the ratification meeting of the county democracy on Thursday night, made a good point when he urged the necessity of a reduction of national taxation. "Why," said Mr. Randall, "should we collect $360,000,000 when we only need $225,000,000 and hoard up the balance in the Treasury?" There can only be one answer to this question—that it is nonsense. The particular difficulty in the way is, Where shall we begin the reduction? The protection party are very shrewdly suggesting that the tax should be removed from whiskey, tobacco and other articles. Their purpose in suggesting this line of action is very transparent. They do not desire to see the tariff touched, fearing that a break at any point would bring the whole fabric down in ruins. The true policy in the interest of the whole people is to revise the tariff and at the same time overhaul the internal revenue system. When this question comes up in practical form, as it is destined to come in the near future, it is very probable that politics will become somewhat "mixed."

AN INCREASE OF OVER $34,000,000 IN THE SURPUS REVENUE.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The annual report of United States Treasurer Gilfillan on the financial operations of the Treasuer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day. The receipts of the Government show an increase over those for 1880 from every source. The increase in the receipts from custom is $11,637,611.42; from the internal revenue, $11,255,001.59; from sales of public lands, $1,185,356.57, and from miscellaneous sources,$3,177,702.01. The total increase is $27,255,681.59, which added to a net reduction of $6,930,070.19 in expenditures, makes an increase in the surplus revenue of $34,185,751.68. The net revenues were $360,782,292.57, and the net expenditures $260,712,887.59. The excess of receipts over payment was $100,-069,404.98, of which $90,872,261.05 was expended on the redemption of the public debt. The balance in the Treasury increased $48,667,603.93, from $202,791,-321.88 at the beginning to $252,458,926,-81 at the end of the fiscal year. The amount expended on account of interest and premium on the public debt ran down from $98,552,985.32 in the fiscal year 1880, to $83,569,988.96. The balance standing to the credit of disbursing officers and agents of the United States with the various offices of the Treasury June 30, 1881, was $24,937,306.88, The receipts for the fiscal year on account of the Post-Office Department were $39,-757,664.72, the expenditures $38,544,935.-11, of which amounts $24,602,703.44 were received and expended directly by Postmasters. The unavailable funds of the Treasury stand at $29,521,632.82, having been increased $9,425.87 since the last report by reason of taking up on this account certain items previously carried in the cash. The unavailable funds of the Post-Office Department account remain unchanged at $40,078.06.

The same report gives an example of how the U. S. Government puts down the little villians but is quiet upon the big rascals who escape. In one case, for example, that a peddler charged with selling unstamped cigars, the Government spent $130.50 in a vain attempt to collect a fine of $100, the unfortunate offender being meanwhile kept in prison for four calender months. In another case, a man too poor to pay the fine of $1 for a similar offense was kept in jail for no less than nine months. In still a third case, a man for a similar offense was kept in jail, as the Assistant District-Attorney grotesquely states, "a sufficient time to make up for the non-payment of the fines."

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

The following explanation is given out from Washington, concerning the sudden demand for confederate bonds, mention of which was made in last week's REPORTER. Large purchases of Confederate coupon bonds have been made here by leading brokers to-day to fill orders of English customers and their New York agents. Most of the securities come from Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina. The explanation generally given of this sudden demand for bonds which have heretofore been regarded as worthless is as follows:

At the close of the late war there remained in the banks of England to the credit of the Confederate States of America an undrawn balance, according to Solicitor Raynor, of the Treasury Department, has been variously stated at from $800,000 to $17,000,000. This balance, it is said, still lies there unclaimed, and there is a possibility if not a prospect that it will shortly be divided pro rata among the holders of Confederate securities, or at least that step will be taken to secure such a division.

In reply to inquiries Solicitor Raynor says he dose not know officially anything with regard to the subject; that he has received a number of letters from the South asking about this reported balance in the bank of England, and that he is engaged in making investigations with a view of ascertaining the fact, but that thus far he has received no definite information. He says, furthermore, that, granting the existence of the balance, he does not see what it has to do with Confederate bonds or how the dondholders are to obtain possession of it. The money was not deposited in the Bank to secure the bonds, and it can hardly be applied by the officers of the Bank to any such object.

A gentleman, whose relations with the State Department have long been such as to afford him an opportunity to know the facts, said in conversation to-night that the undrawn balance standing to the credit of the Confederate States in the Bank of England amounts to $800,000 with interest accumulations, and that it was a subject of diplomatic correspondence during the administration of Secretary Fish. The position taken by the officers of the Bank and British Government at that time was that the Government of the United States, in order to establish a claim to this money, must acknowledge the existence of the Government of the Confederate States, and must prove that it (the United States Government) had a right analogous to that of an administrator to receive and dispose of the Confederate Government's property. As the Government of the United States had always contended that the Confederate States never had any legal existence, but was simply an assemblage of people in insurrection, these conditions presented insurmountable obstacles, and after full consideration of the subject Secretary Fish came to the conclusion that the money could not be recovered.

In the opinion of the gentleman above quoted the large purchase of Confederate bonds which are now being made are part of a great speculative scheme, and so far as the real value of the bonds is concerned have no significance whatever.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN CRANK WANTS TO KILL THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Oct. 31.—A tall, broadshoulderde, well dressed man called at the White House this morning about 10 o'clock, and asked to see the President. The usher told him the President was not in, whereupon he delivered the following letter: "John Wooling, you are hereby informed that Doctor John Neotling is lawfully elected President of the United States and occupies the White House every day." Signed "Almighty God communicated by the Holy Spirit." This of course put the usher on his guard, and he quietly invited him to take a seat in the ante-room until the President could see him. Sergeant Dinsmore was sent for, and on asking what business the stranger had with the President he handed him a paper with the following request to be shown to the President: "I desire the official returns of the late Presidential election." After vainly trying to get the man to leave Sergeant Dinsmore attempted to arrest him. A fearful struggle took place, in which the madman was with difficulty overpowered by three attendants of the White House. He was finally thrown down and his pistol, which he had grasped to draw at the beginning of the struggle, was taken from him. It was a seven barreled revolver, of small caliber, and was fully loaded. The madman was taken to the police headquarters. His name he gave as Dr. John Noetling, although he had been at a hotel here since the 28th of September, under the name of John Wooling. His home is in Colesville, Snyder county, Pa. He was here in May last, and was then arrested by the police and sent to his family in Pennsylvania.

Dr. John Neotling, the man who created the latest sensation in Washington by attempting to interview President Arthur with a revolver in his possession, last Monday night, formerly practiced medicine at Mifflinburg, Union coutny, in this state. While a resident of Mifflinburg he made several attempts to take the life of his wife, and she obtained a divorce on those grounds. On several occasions he made large demands on the Mifflinburg banks, claiming that he had large deposits in them, writing out his checks in the name of "Almighty God," the "Holy Spirit," etc., showing conclusively that he labored under mental hallucinations at certain periods. He had his lucid intervals, however, when he remained quiet, and inoffensive. He is said to have led a sober and industrious life and was well disposed when free from the periodical attacks referred to. His brother is one of the professors in Bloomsburg normal school. Dr. Neotling is a man about forty-six years of age, of preposessing apperance, dresses neatly, and is prematurely gray.

TRUTH AND HONOR.

Query:—What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and billiousness, aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compells us to answer, Hop Bitters; being pure, perfect and harmless. See another column.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE NEWARK BANK FAILURE.

Two Millions of its Funds Gone—The Work of a Rascally Cashier—Heavy Losses by the Depositors.

Newark, Oct. 31.—There is intense excitement here. The bank is the largest in the State. A meeting of the directors was held yesterday, and Cashier O. L. Baldwin stated that the liabilities were so great that further attempts to carry on the business would be useless. The directors offered to subscribe $500,000 to put the bank in a condition for business, and the cashier responded that $2,-000,000 would not do it. The directors then decided to suspend.

Baldwin was arrested on the affidavit of a director, who charged him with confessing to the board yesterday that he fraudulently misused over $2,000,000 of the bank's funds and the bank is thereby ruined. The directors are in secret session. Baldwin is the only one held responsible for the failure. He had the unlimited confidence of the president and directors, who are among the most prominent capitalists here.

BALDWIN'S STORY.

Baldwin stated voluntarily that about the year 1873 he began to make loans to C. Nugent & Co., morocco manufacturers, without security or the sanction of the directors. Having begun, he was in the power of Nugent & Co., and continued the accommodations, sometimes loaning them $50,000 a month, until the total was increased to a ruinous amount. Nugent assured him that he had a large property and capital in the business, which would make all the loans good. Nugent was well aware that he (Baldwin) was using the bank's money, and always promised to surrender his property in case of trouble. Under these circumstances the loan was increased until it reached nearly $2,000,000. Nugent would give drafts on friends in New York, which would be credited to him as cash, and Baldwin would use the bank's money to take up the drafts when due. The books were falsified to show that the accounts were correct. Finally, however, the losses were placed in the account of the Mechanics' Bank in New York, (the agent of the Newark bank), so that while it appeared that the Newark bank had claims for $2,000,000 against the New York bank, the fact is, the Newark bank owes the New York bank $200,-000. This difference is almost wholly due to irregular transactions with Nugent.

The State Banking Company, whose funds were nightly deposited with the Mechanic's bank, were somewhat embarrassed by the failure, but drew from the bank $12,000 in bonds which had been deposited there, and deposited them elsewhere. The funds were then secured to go on with the business. Quite a run was made on it, and an alderman drew out his entire deposit. The company, however, only had about $7,000 in the Mechanic's bank, and the officers have no fears for the safety of their bank.

Among the depositors of the Mechanic's Bank, who will greatly feel their loss at this time, are the Republican nominee for Sheriff, Mr. Wright, and the Democratic candidate for Senator, Judge Treese. Mr. Wright lost every dollar in cash that he had.

The Mutual Benefit Insurance Company was a large depositor, but not so great an amount as some time ago. The Police Mutual Aid Association had five hundred dollars in it, which the treasurer intended to draw this forenoon. The amount on deposit belonging to the Water Board was $127,000, but the board will be able to meet all claims.

The actual loss will reach $2,400,000. Nugent says the amount discounted for his firm is only about $160,000. Notwithstanding Baldwin's statement, it is believed he sunk large sums in stock speculations.

It is now thought that the depositors will get about fifty cents on the dollar.

A HEALTAY STATE.

People are constantly changing their homes from East to West and from North to South or *vice versa*, in search of a healthy State. If they would learn to be contented and to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort when sick they would be much better off. The whole system can be kept in a healthy state by this simple but effectual remedy. See large adv.

A SPEECH AT WHICH MAHONE SMILED.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Senator Williams, of Kentucky, gave vent to a short speech this afternoon in executive session, when Senator Ferry announced that the Republicans had determined to give up their fight over the Lynchburg Postmaster. He is reported to have said: "I never dreamed, Mr. President, that I should live to see the day when an ex-Confederate brigadier would lead the Republican hosts to defeat, or hear an old slave-owner call the roll of his faithful servants, not at the base of Bunker Hill,' but in the chamber of the Senate of the United States." Senator Mahone smiled, it is said, a very broad smile at the remark of the Keutucky Senator.

—The election is over and the defeated ones can ease their sorrows by purchasing new suits cheap at the famous Philad. Branch, where you find an immense stock cheaper than the cheapest and better than the best.

A BENEVOLENT BUT CRAZY REFORMER.

Washington, November 2.—A "crank" called at the Capitol to day claiming to have been elected Vice-President and that Mr. Davis was a usurper. He said he had been unable to come here earlier because of sickness. He was surprised to learn that the Senate had adjourned, but said he should wait until December before pressing his claims further. Then he would assume the chair and expose Mr. Davis' pretensions. The visitor was middle-aged and benevolent-looking. He said his name was Thomas Jefferson, that he was a grandson of the framer of the Declaration and a minister by profession. On this last account he intended to make it one of his first duties after taking office to dissuade Senators from indulgence in whiskey and other intemperate habits. Politically, he said he was a Whig with Know-Nothing tendencies.

How to Increase Your Income.

Just at this season of the year there are, among our readers, those looking for employment for the next six months. We have lately received from L. E. Brown & Co., the well-known manufacturers of specialties for agents to handle, a request to put them in communication with one or more suitable persons in this locality, to act as agents in introducing several of their patent household articles in this community, and after consideration we take this method to comply with their request. The firm are manufacturers of a large number of household articles, which they introduce to the public by means of agents, having sometimes as many as 1,000 persons in their employ. The particular articles which they seek to introduce here, at this time, are: Brown's Pearless Sifter, generally acknowledged to be the best in the world of which nearly one million were sold during the last year; the Kitchen Queen, the latest and best invention in Coal Oil Lamps, and the only absolutely Safe Lamp made; the Centennial Cake and Bake Pan, an article which has a national reputation, and is the delight of every housekeeper; the Half Minute Egg Beater, which always sells at sight; and the new Alto Relievo Bronze Profile cast of JAMES A. GARFIELD, with memorial frame, the best selling article ever put into the hands of an agent, the best of all the portraits, chromos or steel engravings that have been offered. It is a truer likeness of the martyred hero than any we have ever seen before, and its price brings it within the reach of all. For this county, Messrs. BROWN & CO. desire as many agents as can work advantageously. Any smart, intelligent lady or gentleman can make a fine income in this way. The firm will send to any responsible person FREE who will assume the agency here and go to work, a complete outfit of these goods, to the amount of five dollars. The reputation of this house is first rate; the goods are what they represent them to be. Their terms are liberal, and we advise those looking for genteel, remunerative employment to send to them for further information. Their address is—

L. E. BROWN & CO.,
27oct 6t 61 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Feiri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and to me directed there will be exposed at Public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on SATURDAY, NOV. 26, A. D. 1881, at 1.30 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate of the defendants to wit:

No. 1.

Suit of Cuswell La. Laine & Co. vs. J H Pierce No. 64 Nov. Term 1881. Debt $128.41, Fi. Fa. No 16 Nov. Term 1881. Hastings, Att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the south by North Front street, on the east by Laurel street, on the west by lot of Mrs. Meyers, and on the north by Second street, fronting on North Front street 66 feet and extending along Laurel street 220 feet; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, two large store rooms, a ware house, marble yard, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J H Pierce

No 2.

Suit of J Klinger, use of vs. James Fannon No 150 April T. 1881. Debt $39.77 vend Ex. No 30 Nov. Term 1881. Keichline, Att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of land situated in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by lot of Pat Dooley, on the south by High street, on the west by Methodist church, containing one fourth of an acre more or less; thereon erected a small house, &c.

ALSO

All that certain message, tenement and lot of land situated in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the south by lot of Spangler and VanPelt, on the east by same and Mary M'Mahon, on the north by lot of Lawrence Cooney, and on the west by Spring street, containing one half acre more or less, thereon erected a dwelling house. It being the same lot of ground which Edward Brown et ux by deed dated 30th day of March, 1866, and recorded in Deed Book "N" No 2 page 27 granted and conveyed to Jas. Fannon.

ALSO

All that certain message tenement and tract of land situated in Benner township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of Shuey south 62° west 159 perches to post, thence by lands of Geo. N Hale north 33° west 170 perches to post in public road, thence along said public road north 52° east 44 perches to post, thence along same north 56° east 120 perches to post, thence by lands now of James Clark south 25° east 159 perches to post, thence south 56° west 32 perches to post, thence south 25° east 40 perches to stones the place of beginning. Containing 250 acres and 150 perches be the same more or less. It being the same premises which George G Feild et ux by deed dated March 30th, 1876, in Deed Book "N" No 2 page 30, granted and conveyed to said defendant. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Fannon.

No 3.

Suit of J B Harris use of vs J G Larimer No 118, April Term, 1881. Debt $1,945.09, vend ex No 19 Nov. term, 1881. Hoy, Att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in Spring township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of John Ledeman, on the east by lands of James Steal, on the south by Nittnay mountain, and on the west by the old Larimer farm. Containing 133 acres more or less. Thereon erected a two-story plank house, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J G Larimer.

No 4

Suit of D M Leib Admr. vs Thos. Tibbens No 3139 April term, 1881. Debt $262 61. A & B, Att'ys.

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to that certain lot of ground situated in Harris township, Centre county, Penn'a, beginning at stones, thence along land of Wm. McBath north 20½° west 67½ perches to a post, thence north 32° west 74 perches to a post, thence along lands of James T Hale, esq. north 54° east 105 perches to a post, thence along lands of Joseph Shuey north 30° east 150 perches to a white oak, thence along lands of George Cronemiller, south 82° west 37 perches to stones, thence along lands of Martin Houser south 48° west 17 perches to place of beginning. Containing 83 acres and 100 perches and allowance of six per cent. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Tibbens.

No. 5.

Suit of J H Breon vs Benj Breon No. 229 April term, 1881. Debt, $128.17, Vend Ex No 3 Nov Term, 1881. Spangler, atty.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Gregg township, Centre county, Pa, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence along land of

(See top nezt colum.)

Sarah E Breon south 20¼° west 2¼° west 11 perches to stone on Penns Creek, thence along said creek and land of J B Heckman and others, north 20¼° east 36 3-10 perches to stone, thence south 20° east 5 2-10 perches to post and thence south 66° west 4 perches to the place of beginning, containing 131 perches neat measure. Thereon erected a dwelling house, &c. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Breon.

No. 6.

Suit of Austin Kerrin vs Bridget Kerrin admx No 67 Aug term, 1862. Debt, $2,-879.96 Blair, Att'y.

All that messuage, tenement or tract of land with the improvements, &c., it being a tract of land bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stones, thence south along the line of Joseph Tompkins on the west 161 perches to a white pine, thence west along land of William Askey on the north 118 perches to stones, thence south along land of Thomas Landragon on the east 161 perches to a maple near Bechtol's run, thence west 118 perches to the place of beginning, containing 112 acres, 11 perches and allowance and being part of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to James Tompkins, thereon erected a house, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Bridget Kerrin, administratrix of Michael Kerrin.

No. 7.

Suit of R H Farmham vs Edward Brown. No 276 Nov term, 1876. Debt, $107 45. Vend Ex No 40 August term, 1881. Hoy, Att'y.

All that certain lot or tract of land situate in Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a maple coner, thence by lands surveyed in warrantee to Wm Lewis and Frances West, north 300 perches to stone, thence by tract in warrantee names of James Gilliland east 170 perches to stones, thence by tract in warrantee names of Henry Slack and Samuel Riley, south 300 perches to post, thence by tract in warrantee name of John Riley west 170 perches to the place of beginning—containing 200 acres and 120 perches and allowance be the same more or less and being a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Job Riley unseated and no improvements. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edward Brown.

No. 8.

Suit of Lycoming Fire Insurance Co vs J C Mallory. No 104 Nov term, 1881. Debt, $87.60. Hoy, Att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pa Bounded on the north-east by lot of Catherine Gebret, on the south-west by the public road leading from the Lewistown turnpike to the Phoenix Mills and on the south-east by the Lewistown turnpike and being lots No 8, 9 and 10 in Wingates addition. Thereon erected a two story frame house, blacksmith shop and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J C Mallory.

No. 9.

Suit of Commonwealth of Penn'a use of vs Agnew Sellers. No 271 Aug term, 1879. Debt, $2196 76. Hastings, et al Att'y's.

All those certain messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in Patton township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a white oak corner, thence along other lands of Agnew Sellers south 60° west 60 8 10 perches to corner, thence along land of Davis Sellers north 29° west 267 perches to a post, thence north 78½° east 66½ perches to hickory, thence north 54° east 8 perches to a post, thence along lands of H Brockerhoff's heirs south 26° east 211 8-10 perches to stones, thence south 58° east 40 perches to the place of beginning—containing 100 acres and 133 perches, strict measure, thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

One other thereof beginning at stones, thence along lands of Moses Thompson south 28½° east 58½ perches to stones, thence north 63° east 53½ perches to stones, thence along lands of Davis Sellers north 12½° west 61 perches to stones, thence along land of Agnew Sellers south 63° west 70 8 10 perches to the place of beginning—containing 21 acres and 120 perches, strict measure.

ALSO.

The other thereof beginning at stones, thence north 24° west 40 perches to stones, thence south 56° west 74 perches to stones, thence south 28½° east 12 perches, thence north 82° east 64 perches to stones, thence north 55° east 7½ perches to the place of beginning—containing 12 acres and 60 perches, strict measure. Seizbd, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Agnew Sellers.

No. 10.

Suit of John Wagner vs John Copenhaver. No 127 Jany T 1879. Debt, $1569. Fi Fa No 59 Nov term, 1881. Spangler, Att'y.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the S C and A Turnpike road, thence by lands of Lyon, Shorb & Co west 60 perches to a chestnut, thence north 27½° west 56 perches to a post, thence north 73° east 20 perches to a sugar tree, thence south 12° east 22 perches to a red oak, thence north 27° west 30 perches to a maple, thence south 78° east 75 perches to a post, thence south 11½° west 122 perches to the place of beginning—containing 56 acres, more or less, thereon erected a hotel, hotel stable, bank barn, distillery and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All the right title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a. Containing 147 acres, more or less. Bounded by lands of the Baldeagle Furnace Co. and others, being the same premises which Thos McCoy, Sheriff of Centre county by deed dated 24th day of Nov., 1858, granted and conveyed unto the said John Copenhaver, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, barns and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain house and lot of ground situate in Taylor township, Centre county Penn'a. Beginning at a post, thence north 45° east 34 rods to stones, thence north 40° east 24 rods to trees, thence north 71° west 27 rods to a post, thence south 30° west 15 rods to the place of beginning—containing 3 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in all that certain message, tenement and tract of land situate in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a, adjoining lands of Lyon, Shorb & Co, on the south and west and other lands of the said John Copenhaver on the north and east—containing 130 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain message, tenement and tract of land situate in Rush township, Centre county, Penn'a. Bounded on the south and east by lands of Lyon, Shorb & Co. and on the north and west by lands of Morgan, Hale & Co.—containing 100 acres more or less. Thereon erected a two-story log dwelling house, a two and a half story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in a tract of land in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a, in the warrantee name of Michael Weidner, adjoining an old survey in the name of Joseph Drake on the east—containing 100 acres or thereabouts.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a, in the warrantee name of Jacob Beck—containing 80 acres.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in a tract of land situate in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a, in the warrantee name of George Mony—containing 100 acres.

ALSO

All those three several tracts of land situated in Rush township, Centre county, Pa; one thereof in the warrentee name of John Copenhaven. Containing 400 acres one other thereof in the warrantee name of John Copenhaver. Containing 200 acres and the other thereof in the warrantee name of John Copenhaver. Containing 100 acres.

ALSO

All the right title and interest of the defendant in all those two tracts of land situated in Rush township, Centre county, Penn'a, in the warrantee name of Casper Lawrence. Containing 418 acres and 153 perches and the other in the warrentee name of Samuel Chestnut. Containing 393 acres and 153 perches.

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situated in Taylor township, Centre county, Penn'a, beginning at a post, thence by lands of George and Henry Crain north 84½° west 90 perches to a post, thence north 53½° east 18 perches to a post, thence north 39° west 99 perches to a post, thence by a tract in the warrantee name of Michael Weidner north 79° west to a chestnut stump, thence by lands of Wm. Laughrey north 15°, 12 perches to a stone, thence north 46½° east 38 perches to a pine, thence north 2° west 91 perches to a sugar, thence by lands of John Copenhaver 62½° east to the place of beginning. Containing 39 acres and 100 perches. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Copenhaver.

TERMS CASH.—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full. JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

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THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

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is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a

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Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.* GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE BEE HIVE

One Price Stores,

Bellefonte, Pa., October 24, 1881.

We beg leave to inform you that we have just purchased this entire business, and will continue to run it on the same principle as heretofore, and trust with the increased facilities that we have for buying goods cheap, on account of one of the firm being engaged in the same line at whole sale in New York, to merit a continuance of your patronage. Our new stock will be in next week.

Very respectfully yours,

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS,

Successors to BAULAND & NEWMAN.

New York Office, 39 & 41 Walker St.

This One Foot Rule

may chance to be of service in many homes! It will also serve us if it recalls the rules of OAK HALL, which are:

1st.—We never offer for sale any Clothing but what we believe will give thorough satisfaction to those who wear it.

2d.—We stoutly maintain our custom to always have the largest stock of men's and boys' clothing to show our customers.

3d.—We do not allow our salesmen to mislead customers as to fit or quality or kind of goods.

4th.—We stick to one price alike to everybody, rich and poor.

5th.—We give the guarantee with each sale we make.

6th.—We return the money to anybody who wish it, if they choose to bring back the goods uninjured.

These are the

Rules

we live by every day, as any one can see.

Oak Hall is still the Largest Clothing House in America.

Hoping to serve you this Fall and Winter,

Yours truly,

Wanamaker & Brown,

OAK HALL,

Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the orphans court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 30th day of November, A. D., 1881, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The account of Elias Turner, guardian of Ida M. and Sarah E. McDivitt, minor children of William McDivitt, late of Huston township, deceased.
2. The first and final account of Samuel Vonada, one of the administrators of &c. of Elizabeth Orndorf, late of Marion township, deceased.
3. The account of Adam R. Barlow, executor of &c. of Jesse Cowher, late of Worth township, deceased.
4. Fourth account of Adam R. Barlow, acting executor of Clement Beckwith, late of Worth township, deceased.
5. The account of William From, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Jonas From, late of Potter township, deceased.
6. The second and final account of John L. Musser, guardian of Alexander R. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
7. The first and partial account of C. H. Holt & Wm. F. Holt, acting administrators of &c. of William Holt, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
8. The first and final account of Susan Knoffsinger, administratrix of &c. of Frederick Knoffsinger, late of Spring township, deceased.
9. The account of L. W. Munson, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of &c. of Wesley Runk, late of Philipsburg borough, deceased.
10. The account of James I. McClure, administrator of &c. of Annie B. Riddle, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
11. The first and partial account of John B. Royer, acting administrator of &c. of Samuel Royer, late of Potter township, deceased.
12. The first and final account of John J. Musser and M. M. Musser, administrators of &c. of John Musser, late of Spring township, deceased.
13. The second and final account of Simon P. Ruble and J. C. Ruble, surviving executors of &c. of Peter Ruble, late of the township of Potter, deceased.
14. The second account of George M. Boal and Jane W. Love, administrators of &c. of W. W. Love, late of Potter township, deceased, as filed by George M. Boal.
15. The account of D. W. Woodring, administrator of &c. of Alexander Shellaberger, late of Worth township, deceased.
16. The supplemental account of Samuel L. Stover and Jacob Wolf, executors of &c. of Valentine Stover, late of Haines township, deceased, as filed by Samuel L. Stover, one of the executors.
17. The account of Jacob From, administrator of &c. of Jonas From, late of Potter township, deceased, as filed by John Shannon, his administrator.
18. The account of John Shannon, administrator of &c. of Jacob From, late of Potter township, deceased.
19. The account of C. P. W. Fisher and Jacob Bottorf and Elizabeth Mosser administrator of &c. of Daniel Mosser, late of Harris township, deceased.
20. The account of Wm. C. Warntz, administrator of &c. of Daniel Warntz, late of Haines township, deceased.
21. The account of W. H. Harter, administrator cum. testamento annexo of &c of Geo. Fowler, late of Haines township, deceased.
22. The account of William J. Thompson, administrator of &. of Isabella S. Barber, late of Potter township, deceased.
23. The account of Wm. J. Thompson, administrator of &c. Rosanna Little, late of Potter township, deceased.
24. The account of Geo. Bower, guardian of Maggie M. Korman, minor child of David Korman, late of Harris township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of Wilbur F. Reeder, administrator of &c. of Dr. John H. Yocum, late of California, deceased.
26. The account of John Brett, executor of &c. of Philip Harpster, late of Furguson township, deceased.
27. The account of Benjamin Roush, guardian of Israel Calvin Spade, minor child of Mary Spada, late of Gregg township, deceased.
28. The first practical account of M. L. Rishel and Amelia Hettinger, administrators of &c. of Michael Hettinger, late of Gregg township, deceased, as filed by M. L. Rishel.
29. The final account of Samuel Gilliland, administrator of &c. of David Gilliland, late of Potter township, deceased.

WM. E. BURCHFIELD, Register.



FOR SALE BY
D. S. EWRING, Gen. Agt. 1127 Chestnut St., Philad
J. Q. A. KENNEDY, Agt. Centre Hall

Duff's Mercantile College

No. 49 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To impart a PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION has for many years and with great success, been the aim of Duff's College. The faithful student has here facilities for such a training as will qualify him for an immediate entrance upon practical duties in any sphere of life.

For circulars, address, P. DUFF & SON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Duff's Bookkeeping, published by Harper & Bros., printed in colors, 400 pages. The largest work on the science published. A work for bankers, business men and practical accountants. Price $3.00. 20oct4t

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE—

Letters of administration upon the estate of Henrietta Ripka, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, he requests all knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. C. RIPKA, Admr.
3nov6t. Centre Hall, Pa.

Our Beloved

GARFIELD

And his Faithful Cabinet.

An elegant Chromo Lithograph of our late President, making 8 full length portraits, printed in 10 colors on heavy paper with a rich gold border. Size, 18x26 inches. The sale of this beautiful work of art has been simply unprecedented at $1 per copy. In order that every family may be able to possess this beautiful and touching souvenir of our late President and his Cabinet, we will mail it at only 50 cents per copy. We can furnish this same subject, printed in 8 colors, reduced to 9x12 inches, for only 15 cts.

AGENTS WANTED

Postage stamps taken. Now is the time for agents to reap a rich harvest with these beautiful portraits. Nothing sells like them. Send for samples and terms.

CONANT & CO., Publishers,
6 oct 2 m. 7 Dey Street, New York.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Franck and the Hon. John Divens, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date 1st day of Nov. 1881, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the Monday of Nov. next, being the 28th the Fourth 1881, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the fornoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 10th day of Oct. in the year of our Lord 1881, and the one hundred and fifth year of the Independence of the United States. JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

S. R. PEALE H. A. M'KEE.

PEALE & M'KEE,

Attorneys-at-Law.

Office opposite the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa. 15sep tf

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.
We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.
We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.
We have no hand-made Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair.
We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, at $2.50.
We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the commuatiy with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at same price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy you elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere.

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.

We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.

We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.

We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county. All firstclass Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regular sewed, sameas any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.

We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.

We have the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomplish by always giving the full value for what money they give us.

Call and convince your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB

READ ALL THIS:

Question :—Why do you advertise so extensively ?

Answer :—To show and convince the public that I am selling goods CHEAPER than any one in Penn's Valley and this is why I term my Store

"PENNS VALLEY'S CHEAP CASH STORE."

I have at present $9,000 worth of Goods which I am selling, I cannot display to advantage in my present room but I have the goods and am selling them cheaper than ever before.

IN CARPETS.

I have a large stock of carpets, which cannot be surpassed in Variety, Quality and Price.

IN BOOTS and SHOES—Look at the Boots for $1.75, 2.25, to $3.

Shoes for $1.25 considered very cheap.

OVERCOATS---I claim to have the best coats for the leastmoney in the county. Overcoats from $3 to $15

CLOTHING.

In Clothing or Winter Suits, I have a big line at my low prices.

BIG BARGAINS IN DRY-GOODS.

Give me a trial and see that I have the cheapest store in the Valley

CLEVAN DINGES

The Centre Reporter.

SUPPLEMENT.

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs. Nov. 10, '81

—They never get out of goods at Dinges' store, let the rush be never so great, for Cleve keeps sending new orders for new stock fast as his customers reduce his stock. Dinges has the real bargain store of Centre county, and is doing a big business.

Havana, October 29.—A splendid and extraordinarily abundant sugar crop is predicted everywhere. Accounts from Cienfuegos give the assurance that the crop will exceed by more than 30 per cent. the crops of years of good product, and that it will exceed more than 50 per cent. last year's crop.

—Anything in the line of men and boy's wear can be had at the Philad. Branch. Lewins knows what suits all, and is prepared to please all, at low prices, good goods, everything marked, one price for all.

Doll & Mingle have the largest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the county and sell the cheapest.

—Who struck Billy Patterson? That is asked a hundred times. None ask, Who struck high prices in clothing, because all know it was Lewins, of the Philad. Branch. He knocked 'em down so low that other dealers have gone into spasms over the come-down.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

Long Tested—Often Imitated—Never Equaled.
Establishment, 1847 Chestnut St., Philada.
Under Patronage of Leading Surgeons.

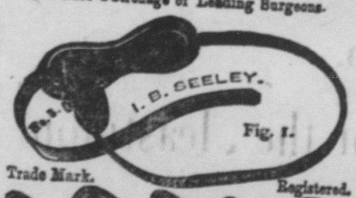


Fig. 1.

Trade Mark. Registered.



PRICES REDUCED BELOW COMPETITION.

Made in every desirable pattern, light, cool, cleanly, indestructible, (fine steel spring coated,) unaffected by time, use or climate; used in bathing, *always reliable*; being unequaled in merit and practical construction, as admitted by all eminent Surgeons and disinterested experienced dealers.

CAUTION.—Beware of *Intriguers* offering second-hand, shop-damaged goods, or *inferior* imitations. Genuine stamped, (spring and strap,) "I. B. SEELEY —WARRANTED." Owing to the frequent complaints that *inferior imitations* have been supplied on calls for my Trusses, I give the above notices.

Supplied by all leading Dealers in the Trade at the usual price of common Trusses.

Complete assortment carried in stock, with correct adjustment a specialty, by

J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte. 20oct6m

DR. J. W. RHONE. Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27feb tf.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSE—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1julv

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale, will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the [illegible] and, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22tf

DR S. G. GUTELIUS.

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my6.tf

LEATHER! LEATHER!

LARGE STOCK! SMALL PROFITS! QUICK SALES!

Orders by Mail sent with Dispatch.

E. GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte

R. HICKS

Has the largest Stock of Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Coach and Saddlery Hardware

that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co. and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the

Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow.

that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.

21ap

ELECTION News!

Latest Returns.

HAS ARRIVED.

W. OLF'S

--BEST--

Stock of Goods.

Finest Dress Goods in the County!

AND THE BEST BARGAINS!

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

(Opposite Court-house.)

H. BROCKERHOFF, Prop'r. WM. MCKEEVER, Manager.

Good sample rooms on first floor. Free buss to and from all trains. Special rates to Witnesses and Jurors. Livery Strictly First-Class.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

WM. WOLF, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept [illegible]

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,

DENTIST,

Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street opposite Luth Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, ether administered. 14apr.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools, RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of **HARDWARE**, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER,

CENTRE HALL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Fly-nets, and also keeps on hand Collar Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage solicited. [illegible]

HENRY BROCKERHOFF. J. D. SHUGERT,
President. Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.

10ap68tf

FARMERS'

SUPPLY STORE.

We are the authorized [illegible] for the sale of the

CONKLIN WAGON

which come nearer perfection [illegible] other wagons made. No other make compares with them in light running and durability. They have been in use [illegible] years in CENTRE COUNTY and [illegible] worn out. They are made better [illegible] ter every year. We buy by the [illegible] and keep a full stock of different [illegible] hand of FARM, ROAD and [illegible] WAGONS, either narrow or [illegible] BROAD WHEEL CONKLIN [illegible] ONS MADE TO ORDER.

CORTLAND WAGON

CARRIAGES PHAETONS and [illegible]

Platform Spring Wagons.

Like the Conklin company [illegible] land company makes nothing but [illegible] goods and guarantee their [illegible] we sell at low prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK and you will be convinced that we fulfill our declarations in quality and style of goods. Our stock includes BUGGIES WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS, GENTLEMEN'S ROAD WAGONS, SIDE BAR BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &c.

Our PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS are models of perfection. They are in every sense a standard wagon which have never failed to give satisfaction.

We invite inspection. Those we have on hand or any that are in use. Prices low.

We sell the OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS, the standard plow of the age; it does its work so well that other makers try to imitate it. Price, with Jointer Point Wheel and extra Share, ($14) fourteen dollars, 5 per ct. off for cash. Three different Shares: "C" Share for soil easily plowed; "DS" Share for plowing dry ground, and "S" Share for plowing baked soil or gravelly ground. Price of Shares 50 cts. each.



THE GEISER SEPARATOR.

We are the sole agents for the sale of the Geiser Threshers and Separators with horse powers, Portable and Traction Engines, Heebner's Level tread horse powers for one and two horses, with Threshers and Separators. GRAIN DRILLS. We sell the plainest, best made, most durable, lightest running grain spring drill, with or without fertilizer attachment, that has ever been offered to farmers in the state of Pennsylvania. One fact for farmers consideration: A drill with the least machinery, which performs the work is the most desirable implement for farmers use. We sell at the lowest prices, on the most liberal terms and guarantee satisfaction. A sample drill on exhibition at our store. Call and see it.

Store opposite the Bush House.

Alexander & Co.,

16 june. BELLEFONTE.

BUSH HOUSE.

W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. 16junev

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ..........Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs. Nov. 10 '81

The Best Goods,

Lowest Prices,

COURTEOUS TREATMENT,

Is our highests bid for your patronage. An appreciation of these facts has given us a very large trade—For Variety and Style our Stock is unsurpassed—

WHITMER & CO

Central Supply Depot,
Spring Mills Pa

L. & T. RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon	7 00	9 45	2 20	6 45
Lewisburg	ar 7 15	10 00	2 35	7 00
Mifflinburg	8 03	10 51	3 12	
Fowler	8 37		4 39	
Coburn	9 48		5 02	
Spring Mills	10 15		ar 5 30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon	ar 8 50	ar 9 30	ar 1 20	ar 6 30
Lewisburg	6 35	9 15	1 05	6 15
Mifflinburg		8 43	12 35	5 40
Fowler		7 10		4 10
Coburn		6 58		4 00
Spring Mills		6 30		3 30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 5 and 6 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, washington, Philadelphia and New York.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Our democratic friend, Wm. Kerlin, of Spring Mills, called upon the REPORTER the other day. We are sorry to learn that he has some intention of going west in the spring.

—A good chance for choice building lots at Spring Mills. See adv. of R. H. Duncan.

—Mr. Sandoe, the tailor, has arrived, and is now ready to receive work, in the bank building, 2nd floor. He has come to stay, and expects to render the utmost satisfaction in all his work as a tailor. Card next week.

—The *Democrat* says the Bellefonte glass works will be revived by outside capitalists. Hope so.

—Dry goods, fancy goods, notions, groceries, queensware, all No. 1 goods, in larger variety than ever before, and cheap too, at the old reliable Wolf stand, where you never find an inferior article offered. What you get there is good.

—The first snow storm of the season struck us last Friday afternoon. The wind was raw and cold and the little white flakes went waltzing through the air, and made us think of the merry, merry bells that would ere long greet the ear.

—Mr. Snook, one of the leading business men of Millheim, is seriously ill from an affection of the heart.

—Housekeepers, you neglect your own interests if you fail to purchase your groceries at Sechlers, for the reason that they offer none but pure and unadulterated goods to their customers. This we vouch for, and ask every reader to try them, to find out the truthfulness of the assertion. We stake our reputation for veracity upon it.

—The railroad has proved a new benefit to our farmers. The apple crop, when large, went to rot for want of a market, or rather facilities to get them to market. The railroad supplies this want now. In the last three weeks several thousand bushels of apples were shipped from this valley in barrels. We are informed that Rev. Dr. Hamill alone shipped over 1,000 bushels. Harris township farmers sold their apple crop at from 25 to 30 cts. per bushel, delivered at Spring Mills station, 8 to 10 miles.

—The other day a fellow was found running into town and nearly out of breath and he could not be stopped, People thought he was a crank and wanted to shoot the president, but it was soon plain that he was rushing to Dinges' cheap store to get some of the bargains in goods. He was no crank after all, but a man of good judgment.

—It may be of interest to some of our people to know it is decided that a person of this State has ... the purchase money who has paid part of ... is not entitled to the ownership until the entire price ey on property, but who ... is paid, has an insurable interest in the property to the extent of his own interest therein.

—Tom Rote, wife and sister, Mrs. Fisher, who were home visiting their friends in Aaronsburg have again gone home to Ill.

—The Bower homestead at Aaronsburg was sold to George Bright; the squares to Fred Limbert, who immediately after the sale traded them to Simon Rote on a tract of land adjoining his farm.

—On Sunday night last while returning from Woodward, where she was attending preaching, Miss Ida E. Eisenhuth, of Millheim, met with a dangerous accident. In attempting to jump from the wagon her dress caught at the lock throwing her upon her face and became insensible. She was carried into the house, stimulents were applied and she then slowly regained consciousness. Although not out of danger she is doing very well.

—Remember, reader, that at Wolf's old stand you can find a choice assortment of ready made clothing. Overcoats cheap enough that the poorest can keep warm, and suits at prices so low that you need not wear shabby clothes. At Wolf's.

—Lock Haven market: Butter, 35 to 40 cts. per lb; eggs, 25 cts. per dozen; potatoes, $1.25 per bushel; chickens, 30 to 50 cts. per pair; lard, 15 cts. per lb; apple butter, 50 cts. per gal; corn, 75 cts. per bu; oats, 60 cts. per bu; apples, 40 to 60 cts. per bu; cabbage, 10 to 20 cents per head; cider, $4 per bbl; celery, 5 cts. per stalk; honey, 20 cts. per lb; chestnuts, 20 cts. per quart; ducks, 50 cts. per pair; turkeys, 10 cts. per pound, live weight.

—After the blow of others, people must always fall back upon the Philad. Branch for cheap clothing, and goods warranted to be genuine. They mark all goods plainly, have one price for all, offer no miserable shoddy or auction stock, but manufacture themselves what you buy there and warrant every article they sell. No other dealer in clothing offers these important inducements.

Lewisburg, Oct. 31—The citizens of Lewisburg have now raised $10,000 for the University at Lewisburg. This secured to the institution an additional endowment of $100,000 of which William Bucknell, of Philadelphia gives $50,000.

—Let others say what they will if you want a good understanding, you must go to the boot and shoe emporium of Powers & Son. They are beyond question headquarters for boots and shoes; they give you the best goods; lowest prices; the best selection, and honest dealing at all times; no imposition practiced; all they sell is warranted as represented.

—In any one day there is more ready-made clothing sold at the Philad. Branch, than at any other store in a week. Lewins is the regulator of the clothing trade in this part of Pennsylvania. If it were not for him, all would have to pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their clothing than they do. All should patronize the Philad. Branch for this reason.

—In Cherokee county, Ala., on Thursday, officers shot and killed Jake Robinson, who resisted arrest. While dying he confessed to having murdered six men, one a minister, whom he killed while preaching a sermon.

—What you cannot get at A. J. Browns in the furniture line is not worth having. Parlor suits, chamber sets, etc., of every style and quality. Mark this—that you buy no furniture before looking in at Browns, if you want to save money.

—As a safe, pleasant and reliable remedy for all diseases of the pulmonary organs, Green's Comp. Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot has no equal. It is sold by ... Murray.

—Emanuel Ettinger, of the convicted murderers in the Snyder county jail, died on Friday morning a week, of typhoid fever. The evening before his death he confessed the crime. The only particulars we have of the event is the following letter received by Detective Lyon, of Reading, from A. K. Gift, Esq., a justice of the peace at Middleburg. He says:

Ettinger was sick in September, but was convalescent about a fortnight ago. At that time I and a friend called to see the prisoner, who was apparently enjoying good health. The horse-thief Both, died in jail about the time Erb, Moyer and Ettinger received the news of the decision of the Supreme Court in their case. The double event caused a deep impression on their minds. Ettinger was especially affected, and from that day on his condition changed, resulting in an attack of typhoid fever. He lingered until Friday morning, the 21st inst., at 6 o'clock when he died. That evening James, his brother, and some other friends, took the body away.

The evening before he died J. T. Smith took his father-in-law, J. P. Shindle, in to see him and then he made a confession, saying that he shot John Kintzler and that Uriah Moyer shot Gretchen; that the bodies were taken into the house on the evening of the killing, as sworn to by Miss Mary Hartley, but that they had not been killed in the evening. He did not say whether Moyer or Erb assisted in any manner. The Commonwealth was not represented at the time the confession was made.

There is a great deal of excitement about this case and the public want justice done to Uriah Moyer. Some ministers went in to see Moyer and Erb last week and they still deny their guilt.—*Democrat and Sentinel.*

—The rush for Dinges' cheap goods is unabated and popularity increasing. Roll in, tumble in, for at Dinges' you save much of your hard earned money.

—The dwelling house of James Evans, near Spring Mills, was destroyed by fire on last Tuesday night. The fire was only discovered about midnight after it had gained too much headway to save the building. We understand that the greater part of the furniture was saved. The house was good, almost new. The fire is supposed to have originated from boiling apple butter during the day. Insured in the Centre Hall company.

The insurance on the house is $2,000 and on Prof. D. M. Wolf's library $600.

—If any of our people desire to take a look at and examine a truly fine assortment of goods, then call and see the new stock just unpacked at Wolf's old stand. Wolf's reputation for keeping the latest, best and finest styles of dress goods is more than kept up by the new stock.

Elections were held in ten states on Tuesday—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nevada.

—At Brown's furniture rooms all is new; no old style goods; prices lower than any where else in the county. Call and see for yourself.

SCHOOL-TAX.—Notice is hereby given that the school-duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned for 1881. On all tax paid before Dec. 1, there will be 5 per cent deducted. From Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, 1882, the face of duplicate will be required, and on all remaining unpaid after Jan. 1, 1882, there will be an addition of 5 per cent, according to the act of assembly.

JOS. M. GILILAND,
20oct2m Treasurer.

NOV. COURT. NOV. 28.

GRAND JURORS.—Spring, B Gentzel; Rush, J Cobick, W Senser; Ferguson, Adam Lauk, R Gardner; Unionville, C Buck, B Rich; Harris, J M Dinges, S Ishler; Howard boro, G A Buck; Worth, J Everts; Milesburg, J M Green; Benner, T Frazier; Liberty, J Hale; Bellefonte, G Eaton, G W Tate; Gregg, D M M'Cool, Wells Evans; Millheim, D M Zeigler; Potter, M Derstine; Union, G P Hale; Burnside, C V Vedeffer; Snow Shoe, T P Lucas.

TRAVERSE JURORS—1st week: Walker—Jas. Carner, D Michtly, S Showers. Philipsburg—R Manly, H Southern, E A Davis, I V Gray. Furguson—R G Brett, John Howman. Milesburg—J Sherk, J Hibler, W Fulton. Burnside—Oscar Holt, M F Loy, T A Boak. Boggs—J C Powell, J Lingle. Bellefonte—J Fox, W R Teller, H E Gentzle, H D Yerger, O L Meek, J R Bartruff, Ed Brown. Union—R Iddings, A Thompson. Worth—M Spotts. Patton—E Rumbarger. Penn—D S Kerstetter, Andrew Harter, B F Frankenberger. Taylor—J Beckwith. College—J B Hartwick, J F Tressler. Snow Shoe—S A Hinton, J Lucas. Spring—R Lutz, J Montgomery. Liberty—J Bechdol, J C Counsel. Harris—H Gingery, E Wolfe. Haines—J W Russel. Howard twp.—J Pletcher. Potter. M S Decker. Gregg—J C Condo, J Scholl. Miles, G W Royer.

TRAVERSE, 2nd week: Penn—B F Philips, J Kimport, Geo. Harter. Gregg—A C Weaver. Ferguson—S Goss, D Lauk. Union—George Hoover, G L Peters. Spring— J T Haverly, M Kerstetter, P Tate, T Eckinroth. Miles, H D. Snyder, J P Frank, J Burket. Marion—J Guiser. Harris—J Holderman, H R Potter, J Hook. Walker—Jesse Swartz, D Harsberger. Benner—J B Roan. Boggs—N Bierly, J C Iddiggs, J L Neff, S Charles. Halfmoon—P W Burket. College—J W Heston. Liberty—J D Clark, W F Courter. Rush—D Squires, W Bilger. Bellefonte—W Jenkins, J W Furey. Haines—J C Stover. Patton—Jos. Waddle.

—Charley Albright bro't the returns from the lower end at 4 a. m. Wednesday morning. The democratic majorities were so heavy he took an hours rest in th REPORTER office.

It is the height of folly to wait until you are in bed with diseases that may last for months, when you can be cured by a timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known sick families made the healthiest by it.—*Observer*.

Nittany Hall and Vicinity.

Mr. Henry Robb (proprietor of the Nittany Hall hotel) when feeding a horse fell and hurt himself which confined him to his bed for some time, but is fast recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Grimm, of Illinois, are visiting friends here and are pleased to find them all so well. They both look well. We wish them a safe return.

Miss Maggie Shafer went to Philadelphia where she intends to spend some time in drawing.

Mr. Samuel H. Showers is going to the Central State Normal, in Lock Haven, where he intends to spend his winter.

Mr. Henry Beck has his house nearly completed.

We have had considerable rain here for the last few days. The grain looks as well as can be expected. The farmers are all done husking corn, and when they look at the crib it just looks as if the winter was past. GUESS.

WONDERFUL POWER.

When a medicine performs such cures as Kidney-Wort is constantly doing, it may truly be said to have wonderful power. A carpenter in Montgomery, Vt., had suffered for eight years from the worst of kidney diseases, and had wholly been incapacitated for work. He says, "One box made a new man of me, and I sincerely believe it will restore to health all that are similarly afflicted." It is now sold in both liquid and dry form.—*Danbury News*.

Mr. Amos G. Swanger and Miss Sarah C. Wagner, both of Mifflin county, Pa., at the Ev. parsonage of P. C. Weidemeyer.

DIED.

On the 3d of November, at Coburn, Pa., of consumption, Mr Daniel Kersttter, aged 42 years, 7 months and 27 days.

On the 3d of November, Mrs. Myra Love, aged 20 years, 5 months and 28 days.

Near Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa., Oct. 2nd, of catarrhal pneumonia, Agnes Jane, daughter of R. M. & Jennie M. Sartain, aged 5 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Mandy A., daughter of James C. & Josephine Dutwiler, died Oct. 28th, near Millheim, aged 1 year, 6 months and 27 days.

Amos Reader, a resident of Georges Valley, died at his home Oct. 31st, aged 59 years, 2 months and 3 days.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be at Tusseyville on Thursday, Nov. 24th, to receive school tax. Centre Hall, Friday, 25th, and Centre Hill, Saturday, 26th, where tax payers can meet him and have a reduction of 5 per cent. by payment of tax. JOS. M. GILLILAND,
3nov3t. Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

NOVEMBER 13—The Feast of Tabernacles.

GOLDEN TEXT:—"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits."—Ps. ciii. 2.

Lev. xxiii. 33-44.

Verses 33-38.—*The fifteenth day of this seventh month*—that is, of Ethanim (1 K. viii. 2), or Tisri, as it was called by the later Jews. *The feast of tabernacles*—so called because the Israelites were to dwell in tents, or rather booths, made of boughs, during the seven days of the festival (v. 42.) It was one of the three annual feasts which all male Israelites were required to attend at the national sanctuary (Ex. xxiii. 17, xxxiv. 23; Deut. xvi. 16.) In later times they were called by the rabbins "pilgrimage feasts." The "Songs of Degrees"—or "Pilgrim Songs"—(Ps. cxx.—cxxxiv.) were doubtless sung by the pious pilgrims as they went up to the Holy City on these occasions. *For seven days*—beginning, like the Passover, at the full moon. *An holy convocation*—a gathering for worship. *No servile work*—no ordinary, daily labor, such as belongs to one's worldly vocation. It was permitted to prepare food (Ex. xii. 16,) which, with all other work, was forbidden on the weekly Sabbath, and on the Day of Atonement (Ex. xx. 10; xxxv. 3; Lev. xxiii. 28, 30.) *On the eighth day*—the 22nd of the month. This day, strictly speaking, did not belong to the feast of the Tabernacles, which was to continue but seven days (see Num. xxix: 35; Neh. viii. 18.) "The eighth day was rather the solemn close of the whole circle of yearly feasts, and therefore was appended to the close of the last of these feasts as the eighth day of the feast itself." (See John vii. 37.) It is clearly distinguished from the preceding days by the number of the offerings made (Num. xxix. 36-38), and by the abandonment of the booths at the end of the seventh day. It was, moreover, a *solemn assembly* (margin, day of *restraint*), understood by many commentators to mean a *closing festival*, though the term is applied also to a religious assembly in a general sense (2 K. x. 20; Joel i. 14) *These are the feasts*, &c—literally, the appointed times. They are enumerated in the preceding verses of the chapter. On verses 37 and 38 *The Speaker's Commentary* says: "The meaning appears to be; these are the yearly appointed times on which we shall hold Holy Convocations and offer to Jehovah sacrifices, in addition to the Sabbath offerings (Num. xxviii. 9, 10), and to all your voluntary offerings (Num. xxix. 30.)"

Verses 39-44.—*Also*—properly rendered here *surely*. The following verses give a fuller description of this concluding feast of the year. *Gathered in*—see Ex. xxiii. 16; Deut. xvi. 13-15. *A Sabbath*—the Hebrew word here used may be rendered a *sabbatical rest*. *Boughs of goodly trees*—the marginal reading, *fruit*, is to be preferred. Keil renders the passage; "Take to you fruit of ornamental trees, palm branches, and boughs of trees with thick foliage, and willows of the brook." He regards fruit as the generic term, and as including the shoots and branches of the trees, as well as the blossoms and fruit that grew out of them, while the three names which follow specify the particular kinds of boughs. The purpose for which these boughs were to be gathered is stated in Neh. viii. 15—"pine branches" being properly wild olive boughs. The meaning of the term rendered *thick trees* is uncertain, but probably signifies, as Keil renders it, trees with thick foliage, of whatever kind. *Ye shall rejoice . . . before the Lord*—it was a feast, a rejoicing, (as the word means), and the most joyous of all the feasts. They were to rejoice, first, over present blessings—the ingathered fruits of tree and field, the year's produce of corn, fruit, oil and wine (Deut. xvi. 13); second, over past blessings—the care and leadership of Jehovah during the long wilderness journey, when but for his divine protection the nation must have perished. *Ye shall dwell in booths*—according to Jewish tradition, these booths were structures of boards with a covering of boughs. In later times, they were erected in Jerusalem on the housetops, in courts, or wherever it was convenient (Neh. viii. 16). *All that are Israelites born*—the requirement was restricted to native Israelites, perhaps for the reason suggested in v. 43. It was a peculiarly national festival. But clearly foreigners were to be invited to participate in the enjoyment of the feast (Deut. xvi. 14). *That your generations may know*, &c.—may keep in perpetual remembrance "the grace, care and protection which God afforded to his people in the great and terrible wilderness." The use of the word *booth* or hut in place of tent has occasioned much difficulty. Generally, the Israelites in the wilderness dwelt in tents. They may, however, have erected huts when sojourning for some time at any point. But a structure of boughs would be a convenient and inexpensive substitute for a tent, and equally expressive of the temporary and shifting character of the wilderness life, in comparison with the settled condition of the people in the fruitful land into which Jehovah had led them. *And Moses declared*—this verse is a conclusion to the whole chapter.

And now read the Golden Text, and ask yourself, teacher and scholar, whether there are not some "benefits," temporal and spiritual, for which *you* have reason to "bless the Lord."

BABY SAVED.

We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The parents, Roshester, N. Y. See another column.—*Buffalo Express*.

From Orangeville.

Dear Sir:—High water prevails now at the Mississippi, for to-dy, to one who only occasionally sees this river, it appears like a great sea. Not only is the farmer damaged by this great swell of the Mississippi, but railroad trains are submerged, and the iron horse is brought to bay. One can hardly estimate the damage which must be sustained along this great water channel, in consequence of lost crops and the necessary suspension of business upon railroad lines coming within its reach. Never before in the experience of the oldest settlers has such a rain been known at this season of the year. Much suffering must come to many of the inhabitants living in the valley of the great river.

Corn around our section of country that was planted early is good and is producing a large yield, and an excellent quality, notwithstanding the severity of the drought, while the late planted corn is poor. The work of husking and cribing is now in progress. Since the close of the drouth, the weather has been highly favorable to agriculture. Sufficient rain has fallen to revive the pasture and late vegetation and give the winter wheat and rye a good start. These crops have a promising appearance at present, though only a small acreage of winter wheat was sown throughout this section, but a large amount of rye. We think it might have paid well for the farmers to have sown more winter wheat than they did, as it is not likely the crop will be winter killed this coming winter. The drouth, though damaging some of the crops, had a beneficial effect upon the soil and the condition of the time of fall seeding (middle of September) and since, was never better than the present season. The recent copious rains, too, have thoroughly saturated the ground and replenished the streams affording a plentiful supply of water and according to the theory of certain weather wise observers, will cause a mild and open winter. So mote it be.

Died, on the 27th of September, Mr. Henry Miller, an old settler, living near Buena Vista. Mr. Miller moved from Centre county, Pa., to this county, where he made himself a pleasant home and many friends. He was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Anna Evans, of near Centre Hill and also of James Evans, of near Penn Hall.

Died at Orangeville, Ill., Oct. 8th, 1881, Samuel Swartz, aged 41 years and 7 mo. The deceased was born in Millheim, Centre county, Pa., and was the oldest of five children of Andrew and Sarah Swartz.

I forgot to say that this month was a pleasant month with the exception of several rainy days, but yet no cold weather. We have had only one hard frost and that to say was not severe.

Yours,
Oct. 31, 1881. W. L. ROYER.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 26 may 7m

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert Lee, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted the under signed, he requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SHANNON, Executor.

THE ELECTION.



NEW YORK, O. K.

Outside the city, there is a Republican majority of 13,337, a Democratic gain of 5000. The Democrats will have 15,000 majority in the State.

The republicans have carried the legislature by reduced majorities.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia is reported democratic in spite of Mahone and his repub. money bags!!

PENNSYLVANIA.

Tioga, Baily 1200 plurality.

Pike county, Noble 700 majority, and a Democratic local ticket.

Perry, Baily 750 majority.

Monroe, local ticket and estimate 1900 majority for Noble.

Lehigh estimate Noble 1600 majority, Wolfe about 100 votes.

Dauphin, Wolf's vote about 300.

Reading, about 100 votes for Wolfe.

Lebanon co., about 1000 majority for Bailey. Wolfe about 400 votes.

Blair county Baily about 500 plurality. Wolfe's vote about 200. Northampton co. whole dem. ticket elected.

Philad. Baily apout 13,000 maj. over Noble. Wolfe had about 14,000 votes in the city.

THE WHOLE DEM. CO. TICKET ELECTED!

Penns Valley Rolls up 900 to 1000 Majority.

	Potter S.	Potter N.	Gregg S.	Gregg N.	Haines	Miles	Millheim	Penn
Noble	160	148	173	54	160	208	107	125
Baily	70	82	65	1	64	45	24	6
Wolfe	4	8	7	0	25	6	5	1
Runkle	179	136	157	49	163	206	97	117
Larimer	150	123	78	38	137	190	80	98
Kimport	79	71	75	2	105	51	89	26
Diven	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buck	80	46	32	4	74	45	2	10
Dunkle	154	134	163	52	158	208	109	126
Gregg	80	69	53	3	92	47	27	7
Way	6	4	6	0	0	0	0	0
Keller	154	179	178	53	156	206	108	124
Gephart	60	82	45	2	88	46	25	8
Harper	170	163	182	54	174	215	110	126
Fleming	60	46	42	1	76	39	25	6
M'Clain	145	140	170	54	162	208	105	126
Williams	60	61	62	1	87	45	28	6
Bible	000	153	174	54	163	208	110	126
Gray	00	57	49	1	65	00	26	6
Griest	000	146	167	000	154	207	110	124
Wolf	000	163	169	000	167	207	110	125
Rankin	00	29	24	00	19	28	7	00
Campbell	00	63	53	00	64	41	26	8

Millheim—J. S. Proudfoot 110, F. P. Musser 87, Cook 24, Hughes 26,

Penn—Prounfoot 123, F. P. Musser 122, Hughes 6, Cook 6.

Judge Bucher has 15000 maj. in his district.

RUSH twp., majorities—Noble 83, Runkle 58, Dunkle 100, Keller 78, Harper 78, M'Clain 31, Bibble 77, Greist 54, Wolf 80, Rankin 27 over Cambell.

Philipsburg boro. majorities—Gregg 41, Gepheart 35, Fleming 26, Williams 124, Cambell 50 over Runkle, Wolfe 132 votes, Greist 136 votes.

Milesburg boro.—Baily 48, Noble 34, Wolf 4, Jackson 8, Kimport 81, Buck 75, Runkle 28, Larimer 29, Divens 3, Gregg 61 Dunkle 37, May 13, Fleming 43, Harper 36, Gepheart 69, Keller 35, Motz 9, Hoover 32, M'Clain 47, Williams 60, Furey 5.

Boggs. Noble 160, Bailey 125 Jackson 19, Wolfe3, Runkle 145, Larrimere 144, Kimport 142, Buck 140, Dunkle 160, Gregg 131, Keller 166, Gephart 137, Motz 20, Harper 170, Fleming 120, Hoover 30, Greist 160, Wolfe 149, Rankin 106, Cambell 115, Thompson 91 Struble 19.

Bellf. w. W., Baily 57, Noble 45, Wolf 5, Diven 3, Buck 26, Kimdort 54, Runkle 45, Larmer 51, Gregg 46, Dunkle 53, Way 5, Gephart 54, Keller 46, Motz 4, Fleming 36, Harper 64, Fury 3, Williams 51, McClain49, Gray 48, Bible 53, Rankin 58, Cambell 27, Greist 47, Wolf 44.

North ward, Baily 141, Noble 99, Wolfe 12, Kimport 146, Buck 82, Larmer 112, Runkle 97, Divens 4, Gragg 136, Dunkle 102, Way 10, Fleming 78, Harper 174, Gephart 148 Motz 6, Keller 102, Furey 5, Williams 135, McClain 113, Gray 127, Bible 120, Campbell 74, Thompson 71, Greist 122, Wolfe 89, Rankin 163

South ward, Noble 125, Baily 75, Wolfe 12, Runkls 133, Larimer 140, Kimport 78, Buck 34, Divens 5, Dunkle 125, Gregg 89, Way 3, Keller 132, Gephart 84, Motz 3, Harper 154, Fleming 61, McClain 131, Williams 83, Furey 4, Greist 125, Wolf 98, Rankin 112, Campbell 49.

Spring tp.—Noble 187, Baily 161, Wolfe 17, Jackson 10, Dunkle 191, Gregg 163, Way 20, Keller 208, Gephart 156, Motz 12, Harper 235, Fleming 134, McClain 203, Williams165 Furey 11, Greist 163, Wolf 193, Rankin 111, Campbell 142, Thompson 11, Runkle 177, Larimer 198, Kimport 180, Buck 94.

Harris—Noble 119, Baily 61, Wolf 6, Runkle 117, Larimer 99. Kimprt 89, Buck 30, Dunkls 119, Gregg 60, Way 2, Keller 124, Gephart 164, Motz 1, Harper 122, Fleming 65, McClain 120, Williams 68, Fury 1, Greist 111, Wolf 133, Rankin 22 Campbell 82.

BUILDING LOTS for sale at Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa. 40 building lots, on the line of the Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad, south of the depot and bridge across Peens creek. Also 20 building lots on the public road leading from Spring Mills to Potters Mills, on the north side of the railroad, and 60 acres timber leave, on Egg Hill and the railroad running through it, consisting of white oak, white pine, hemlock, &c. For further particulars inquire of R. H. DUNCAN,
10nov3t. Spring Mills.

PUBLIC SALE. At the residence of the undersigned, 2 miles south of Spring Mills, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1881. 4 work horses, 2 mules 1½ years old, 4 young cows, 3 head of young cattle, 22 head of sheep, 1 cotswold ram, 4 breeding sows, 1 berkshire boar, 5 shoats, two 4-horse wagons, one of them new; one 2-horse wagon, 1 new log wagon, 1 cart, 2 sleds, 2 logsleds, two reapers, one Champion nearly new and one Excelsior, hayrake, graindrill, cornplanter, plows, cultivators, harrows, hayfork and ropes, threshing machine with shaker and strap, one set of breechbands, 1 set of front gears, plowgears, one set blacksmith tools, one good fanning mill. Also household furniture and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 a. m., when terms will be made known by
SAMUEL HARTER.

HONEST AND HANDSOME
DRESS GOODS
AT AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Last season there were imported about twice as many of some styles of Dress Goods as were sold; consequently many lots had to be carried over in bond. This season the importers, in order to realize on them, placed them upon the market at prices bearing little relation to real values.

In their Closing Sale of last January,

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Sold almost to the bare shelves, and consequently have been in condition to secure nearly all the bargain lots offered. A few specimen lots are mentioned below:

44-INCH POWDER CLOTHS

at ....50 cents.

Pure all-wool, in garnets, navy blues, greens, plums, peacock blues, and browns. Sold this time last year for $1.

44-INCH CASHMERINES

at..............$1.25.

Made of finest cashmere wool and pure organzine silk. They are in solid colors; garnet brown, bronze, blue, paon, etc., making a beautiful trimming or polonaise to combine with cashmere. Actually cost $1.75 in gold to land last season.

44 INCH GRANITE CLOTHS

at..............62½ cents.

Pure wool, and in garnet, brown, blue, green, plum, bronze and gendarme; sold at this time last year for $1.

44 INCH ARMURES

at..............50 cents.

In solid colors. Being double width, brings this excellent wearing, beautiful French dress goods at the rate of 25 cents per yard, single width. They were imported to retail at $1 per yard.

FRENCH SILK-MIXED NOVELTIES

(24 inches wide)

at..............50 cents.

These are very scarce and in great demand for Trimmings and Jackets. We believe we are the only house showing so varied an assortment. These goods were sold last year for $1.

FINE FRENCH NOVELTIES

at..............$1.

None of the above ever sold for less than $1 50, and many at $2.

ENGLISH SILK-MIXED NOVELTIES

at..............25 cents.

24 inches wide, brilliant with silk, and sold last year at 50 cents.

44-INCH FRENCH PLAIDS

at..............87½ cents.

Fine and all wool, choice combinations, and sold last year at $1.25.

Besides these, we would like every one to see the

BEST 36-INCH FRENCH COLORED CASHMERE AT 50 CENTS

ever shown. Extra heavy, and as fine as any selling at 62½ cents.

Also, the

BEST 40-INCH FRENCH COLORED CASHMERE AT 56 CENTS

ever shown. Equal to any sold at 65 cts. We also show

FANCY SILK MIXED BRITISH PLAIDS

at..............35 cents.

In French combinations, and selling everywhere at 50 cents.

ALL-WOOL MOMIE CLOTHS

at ....20 cents.

24 inches wide and in all colors. Regularly sold at 31 cents.

ELEGANT FANCY PLAIDS

at..............25 cents.

In one hundred different combinations.

To those who cannot visit us in person to inspect these genuine bargains in honest wear resisting and really beautiful fabrics, our Mail Order Department will send samples.

—0—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREATEST RARGAINS

---AT THE---

PHILAD.
BRANCH!

In Ready Made

CLOTHING.

LOWER IN PRICE THAN ANY WHERE IN THE STATE.

BETTER IN QUALITY THAN ANY OTHER STORE YOU CAN FIND. MOST WONDERFUL BARGAINS.

No Shoddy! No Humbug!

When you buy of SAM'L LEWINS,

of the famous

PHILAD. BRANCH.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A perfect restorer & dressing, elegantly perfumed and entirely harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color and prevents baldness 50 cents and $1 sizes at druggists

Floreston COLOGNE

A delicate & exquisitely fragrant perfume with exceptionally lasting properties. 25 and 75 cents.



Parker's Ginger Tonic

An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Wakefulness, and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs.

If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from age, or any infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

100 DOLLARS

Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic, or for a failure to help or cure. Try it or ask your sick friend to try it To-Day.

50c. and $1 sizes at druggists. Large saving buying dollar size. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., 163 William St., N. Y.

A CARD.—Rev. Prof. D. M. Wolf, Jas. Evens and family take this method of returning their heartfelt thanks and gratitude to neighbors who assisted them when their dwelling house was consumed by fire.

—We are under obligations to D. S. Keller, esq, for a copy of extra census bulletin.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. Monroe Taylor. This house has been established nearly 40 years, and their goods are celebrated for purity and strength. We would recommend a trial of their Gold Medal brands to all who desire superior cookery. 6 oct 4m.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.—Wheat 1.38; corn 67; oats 50. Cattle, prime 6¼; sheep, good 4¼@5; hogs, good, 9¼@10.

—Look here, young man, or old man, if you want an overcoat just go 'round to Dinges' popular store and you can get one to keep you warm for less Cash than of any other dealer. He has piles of overcoats for all classes.

—0—

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.—Wheat 1.40; corn 67; oats 50. Cattle—prime 6¼; good 5¼; sheep 5¼; hogs 9¼.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, $1.35
Rye, 90c
Corn, ears, per bu. 70 c.
Corn, shelled, 75c.
Oats, 40c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley, 60c.
Cloverseed, 4 00 to 4 50
Timothy seed, 2.00 to 2.75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $7.00
Butter, 33c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 11.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders 9c
Bacon or side, 9c
Eggs per doz. 22c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

—Hides wanted at the Centre Hall tanyard, for which the highest cash price will be paid. I also keep Hemlock Sole Leather which will be sold low for cash, or in exchange for hides.
3nov4t. C. SHEFFLER.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned offers at private sale, his valuable farm east of Centre Hill, containing 76 ACRES LAND, all clear except about three acres, which is woodland. Thereon erected a 2 story log House, weatherboarded, a Bankbarn, and all necessary outbuildings. A well of good, never failing water at the house, and a fine stream of running water through the farm, and water in every field. Also a good Orchard of grafted fruit. About 20 acres of the land is excellent meadow. ORE IN THREE FIELDS of the farm. The farm is under good fences and cultivation, and is the farm formerly owned by Peter Wolf, on the forks of the road leading from Potters Mills to Spring Mills. For further information inquire at the premises or John Shannon at Centre Hall.
4 aug 4m PHILIP KEMP.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

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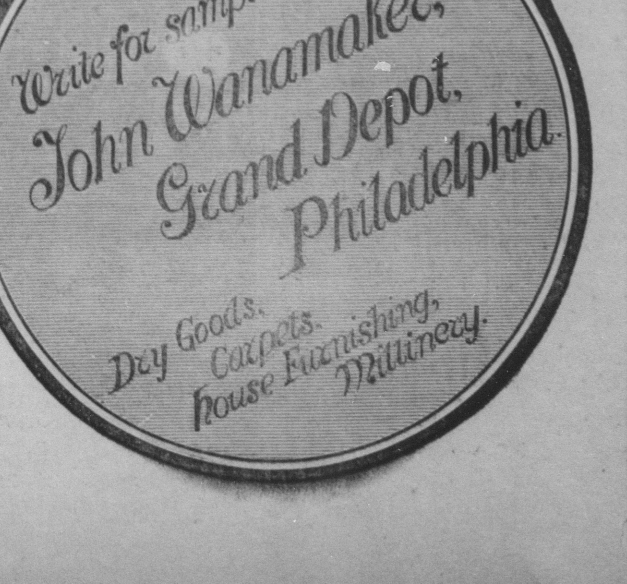
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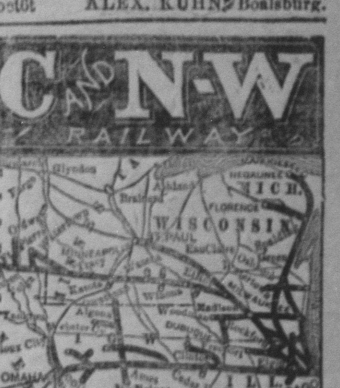
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ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE. Letters of administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Bitner, late of Harris twp., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, they request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authintecated for settlement.
GEO. SWEENY, Centre Hall,
20oct6t ALEX. KUHN, Boalsburg.



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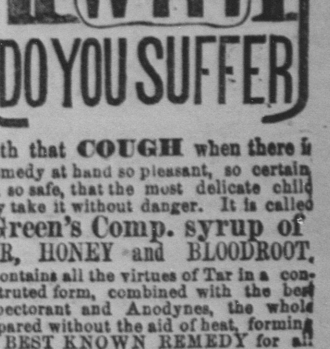
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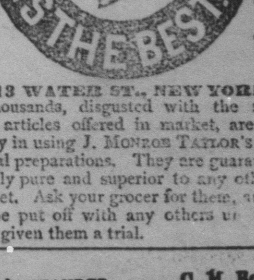
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THANKSGIVING DAY.

History of the Day in Old Proclamations—Puritan, Dutch, Patriotic.

Thanksgiving days are sequents of past welfare. They become retrospective periods during which the divine bestowals of private and public blessings is gratefully recognized. Their history in this part of America begins as early as the year 1621. The peculiar circumstances which led to the setting of a period of thanksgiving by the Pilgrims are described by Edward Winslow in a letter dated Plymouth, December 11, 1621. Of the 102 emigrants who had landed on the 11th (old style) of December, 1620, on the bleak coast of Cape Cod bay, almost a half of that number had sickness and died, and nearly all of the remainder had physically suffered from destitution and the rigors of the first winter in the new country. The prudence and industry of the few persons that were not disabled were so greatly blessed as to call forth the thankfulness of the favored people, "in a special manner."

"You shall understand that in this little time that a few of us have been here we have built seven dwellings houses and four for the use of the plantation, and have made preparations for divers others. We set the last spring some twenty acres of barley and peas; and according to the manner of the Indians, we manured our ground with herrings, or rather shads, which we have in great abundance and take with great ease at our doors. Our corn did prove well; and, God be praised, we had a good increase of Indian corn, and our barley indifferent good, but our peas not worth the gathering, for we feared they were too late sown. They came up very well and blossomed, but the sun parched them in the blossom.

"Our harvest being gotten in, our governor sent four men on a fowling that we might, after a special manner, rejoice together after we had the fruit of our labor. They, four, in one day killed as much fowl as, with a little help beside, served the company almost a week. At that time, among other recreations, we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming among us, and among the rest, their great king, Massasoyt, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed five deer, which they brought to the plantation and bestowed on our governor and upon the captain and others. And although it be not always so plentiful as it was at this time with us, yet, by the goodness of God, we are so far from want that we often wish you partakers of our plenty."

The great abundance of wild turkeys abounding in the neighboring forests no doubt supplied the Puritans with the fowl sufficient for their hospitality. The turkey which now is so highly prized by the people of the United States for Thanksgiving dinners may have in this way obtained its peculiar prominence among the viands of the table.

The people of New Netherland at a very early date observed days of thanksgiving. Among the Dutch records at the office of the secretary of state are preserved proclamations of thanksgiving days in 1645 and 1657 of the council of New Netherland. William Kieft was governor in 1645 of the colony, and the director-general of the council. On the thirty-first of August, 1645, the council, sitting at Fort Amsterdam (New York),

Resolved in council to proclaim a general thanksgiving, which thanksgiving shall take place on the sixth of September next in all the Dutch and English churches within the limits of New Netherland.

The proclamation reads:

"Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God, in His unbounded clemency and mercy, in addition to many previous blessings, to suffer us to reach a long-wished-for peace with the Indians;

"Therefore is it deemed necessary to proclaim the fact to all those of New Netherland, to the end that in all places within the aforesaid country where Dutch and English churches are established God Almighty may be specially thanked, praised and blessed on next Wednesday forenoon, being the sixth of September, the text to be appropriate and the sermon to be applicable thereto.

"Your reverence will please announce this matter to the congregation next Sunday, so that they may have notice. On which we rely."

This proclamation, as set forth in the text, was issued on the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Dutch and the Indians. The forenoon of the day was set apart for the religious services, and it is likely the afternoon was given to social pleasures.

The proclamation of Petrus Stuyvesant, or rather of the council of New Netherland, in 1657, is longer than the one of 1645, and is more particular in expressing what shall be the manner of the observance of the day and in forbidding certain secular and worldly activities and pleasures.

On the possession of New Netherland by the English, Edmund Andros being governor, the council sitting on June 7, 1675, ordered:

"That Wednesday, ye 23d of this Instant month, be appointed throughout ye government a day of Thanksgiving and Prayers to Almighty God for all His Past Deliverances and blessings and Present Mercies to us, and to pray ye continuance and Encrease thereof."

The surrender of General Burgoyne to General Gates at Saratoga, in the fall of 1777, induced the members of the Continental Congress to take the following action on Friday, October 31, 1777:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a recommendation to the several States to set apart a day for thanksgiving for the signal success lately obtained over the enemies of these United States."

The members chosen as that committee were Samuel Adams, Richard Henry Lee and Daniel Roberdeau.

On Saturday, November 1, 1777, the committee reported, and Thursday, the 18th day of December, was set apart as a day of "solemn thanksgiving and praise."

In compliance with the order of Congress the army at Valley Forge duly observed the day. In General Washington's orderly book of December 17, 1777, is this entry:

"To-morrow being the day set apart by the honorable Congress for public thanksgiving and praise, and duty calling us devoutly to express our grateful acknowledgments to God for the manifold blessings He has granted us, the general directs that the army remain in its present quarters, and that the chaplains perform divine service with their several corps and brigades, and earnestly exhorts all officers and soldiers whose absence is not indispensably necessary to attend with reverence the solemnities of the day."

"LONG LIVE THE KING OF FRANCE."

General Washington, on the reception of the intelligence of the treaty with France, in February, 1778, ordered a special day of thanksgiving for the army on May 7, 1778. In his orderly book the general wrote on May 6:

"It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to defend the cause of the United American States, and finally to raise up a powerful friend among the princes of the earth, to establish our liberty and independency upon a lasting foundation, it becomes us to set apart a day for gratefully acknowledging the divine goodness and celebrating the important event which we owe to His divine interposition. The several brigades are to be assembled for this purpose at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when their chaplains will communicate the intelligence contained in the postscript of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of the 2d inst., and offer up thanksgiving and deliver a discourse suitable to the occasion. * * *

"Upon a signal given the whole army will huzza, 'Long live the King of France!' The artillery then begins again and fires thirteen rounds. This will be succeeded by a second general discharge of musketry in a running fire and huzza, 'Long live the friendly European Powers!' The last discharge of thirteen pieces of artillery will be given followed by a general running fire and huzza, 'The American States!'"

As described by an officer of the army the day was observed at Valley Forge in an enthusiastic manner:

"Last Wednesday was set apart as a day of general rejoicing, when we had a *feu de joie*, conducted with the greatest order and regularity. The army made a most brilliant appearance, after which His Excellency dined in public with all the officers of the army, attended by a band of music. I never was present where there was such unfeigned and perfect joy as was discovered in every countenance. The entertainment was concluded with a number of patriotic toasts attended with huzzas. When the general took his leave there was a universal clap, with loud huzzas, which continued till he had proceeded a quarter of a mile, during which time there were a thousand hats tossed in the air. His Excellency turned round with his retinue and huzzaed several times."

George Washington, as President of the United States, issued his first proclamation for the observance of a day of thanksgiving at the city of New York on the 3d of October, 1789, setting apart Thursday, the 26th day of November of that year, "to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is or that will be," etc.

His second proclamation, dated at the city of Philadelphia, January 1, 1795, designated Thursday, November 26, as a day to be observed for a general thanksgiving by the people of the United States.—*New York Herald.*

HEALTH HINTS.

Don't.

Don't sleep in a draught.

Don't go to bed with cold feet.

Don't stand over hot-air registers.

Don't eat what you do not need just to save it.

Don't try to get cool too quickly after exercising.

Don't sleep with insecure false teeth in your mouth.

Don't start the day's work without a good breakfast.

Don't sleep in a room without ventilation of some kind.

Don't stuff a cold lest you be next obliged to starve a fever.

Don't try to get along without flannel underclothing in winter.

Don't use your voice for loud speaking or singing when hoarse.

Don't try to get along with less than eight or nine hours' sleep.

Don't sleep in the same undergarments you wear during the day.

Don't toast your feet by the fire but try sunlight or friction instead.

Don't try to keep up on coffee and alcoholics when you ought to go to bed.

Don't drink ice-water by the glass; take it in sips, a swallow at a time.

Don't eat snow to quench thirst; it brings on inflammation of the throat.

Don't strain your eyes by reading or working with insufficient or flickering light.

Don't use the eyes for reading or fine work in the twilight of evening or early morn.

Don't try to lengthen your days by cutting short your nights' rest; it is poor economy.

Don't wear close, heavy, fur or rubber caps or hats if your hair is thin or falls out easily.

Don't eat anything between meals excepting fruits, or a glass of hot milk if you feel faint.

Don't take some other person's medicine because you are troubled somewhat as they were.

Don't blow out a gaslight as you would a lamp—many lives are lost every year by this mistake.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

On a Diligence Road to Mexico.

In Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's "Diligence Journey in Mexico," in the *Century Magazine* (recently *Scribner*), occurs the following: Thus far we had met no vehicles except the two-wheeled carts drawn by oxen—wheels without tires, hewn out and showing the separate strokes of the ax, but many humble travelers on foot, trotting into Mexico with back-loads of market stuff. Fruits and vegetables were carried in a four-sided hamper or cage called a *huacal*, made of osiers; often it was filled with live fowls, the tail-feathers of the cock gayly fluttering through the bars of the cage, or was divided into compartments, with eggs below and fowls above. We met huge masses of pottery ingeniously woven together with the cords of the agave, and towering perilously above the bearer's head; rolls of matting, wooden trays, bundles of sugar cane, *camote* (a kind of sweet potato), and tomatoes wrapped in green leaves. A pair of live hens never came amiss, swinging by the legs from a disengaged hand, or tied to an available corner of the load. Whole families were en route, even to the baby, rolled in one end of the long cotton scarf which the Indian mother wears over her head, or suspended in its folds at her back. I do not think a stranger procession could be met with on the high-roads of this century.

Steadily climbing, the country growing poorer and wilder, we pass many heaps of stones supporting the fatal cross—the place of a murder—making a mute appeal to the traveler to pray for one cut off in his sins. We enter the mountain passes, dark with pines and firs, and ascend to the battlefield of Las Cruces, on the divide which separates the valley of Mexico from that of Toluca. We pass the monument to Hidalgo, and I ask with shame who was Hidalgo, and am answered: "He was our Washington—this is our Bunker Hill!" It was here on the 30th of October, 1810, that Hidalgo with his Indian insurgents, armed chiefly with slings, bows, clubs, lances and *machetes*, met the troops of the Spanish government, under Colonel Truxillo, and drove them back upon the capital. The loss of the Indians must have been frightful; in their ignorance of the nature of artillery, they charged Truxillo's guns and "tried to stop the mouths of them with their straw hats, until hundreds had perished by the discharge." After the battle a sad train of Indian women went up on the mountain to bury their dead, and the many crosses that were raised by their hands gave the spot its name.

The Fortune Tellers of New York.

The fortune-telling sisterhood is still a large one in Gotham, writes the New York correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*. A good deal of the plunder that it picks up goes to the *Herald* to pay for advertising. An advertisement that costs about a dollar may bring in $10 or $20, as the case may be. The usual charge for "consultation" is fifty cents or a dollar, but if the gifted female sees a chance for a strike, she is not going to shut her eyes and miss it. The trade of fortune-telling is now monopolized by women. Some years ago there were a few men in the business. They called themselves astrologists, and had an astonishing kind of intimacy with the stars. But the women now have the field to themselves. The impression that all their dupes are of the servant girl class is a mistake. They catch a good many even on Fifth avenue. It is not by any means uncommon to hear a woman of average intelligence and fair education say that she believes in fortune-telling. With a great many women of this sort, the first impulse when anything goes wrong is to consult a fortune-teller. The parlor as well as the kitchen contributes to the coffers of the card-shuffling swindlers. When the late Philander Doesticks, P. B., wrote up the fortune-tellers of New York, some five and twenty years ago, the trade was considerably hurt for the time. But it soon flourished again, and is now as prosperous as ever, if not more so. We have a law against it, but the harpies who follow it don't mind that.

WISE WORDS.

Those who will not be counseled cannot be helped. If you do not hear reason she will rap your knuckles.

Language is a revealer of character, and that which a man would conceal by his acts and manner he cannot hide in his words.

There never were in the world two opinions alike, no more than two hairs or two grains of wheat. The most universal quality is diversity.

They who are weary of life, and yet are most unwilling to die, are such that have lived to no purpose—who have rather breathed than lived.

It is well that there is no one without a fault, for he would not have a friend in the world; he would seem to belong to a different species.

Goodness, in whatever way we look at it, never sleeps. It is holy life, beating march with the heavenly tunes; singing always the Divine psalm of love.

When you have learned how to live well, you will know how to die well. Be not sorry if men do not know you, but be sorry if you are ignorant of men. Not to correct our faults is to commit new ones.

Avarice is generally the last passion of those lives of which the first part has been squandered in pleasure, and the second devoted to ambition. He that sinks under the fatigue of getting wealth, lulls his age with the milder business of saving it.

Consideration cannot be too careful, forethought cannot be too circumspect, prudence cannot be too discreet; but the best way to insure these results is to confine them strictly within their proper limits, and never to permit them to interfere with the promptness of action, with integrity of purpose, and with fidelity to all engagements.

Though you may sleep all day the sun still shines. Though to you the mountain may be draped in mists it has not unloosened its granite roofs. Though you may be caught amid the swirling snows the spring is hastening on. Though you may die, or though you may doubt, God's word about the world has been spoken, and every passing year is hurrying to add its syllable to its magnificent significance.

Chinese Pirates.

The towns contain a due number of tame cheats, but the bold, hectoring highwayman, the truculent sea robber, must be sought elsewhere. All along the Blue and Yellow rivers are found retail buccaneers, who hawk at a trifling quarry and fatten on slender profits. These poor rogues do not aspire to a ship of their own, they come paddling out of muddy creeks in the smallest of sampans, ill-armed, ill-clad, but plentifully smeared with fish-oil. If manfully confronted they fly; if grappled by the crews of the fourth-class junks, which they select as prizes, they slip like so many eels through the hands that grasp them, and their swimming makes amends for their lax courage.

Seldom do any very sinister results follow one of these attacks. If the fresh water pirates prove victorious they are mild conquerers, and only too eager to be on the shore again with their booty of rice and corn, stray garments, odd fragments of chain, bits of copper and brass hastily ripped from the poop and cabins, and, perhaps, the glorious trophy of a few rattling strings of cash.

The dollars and silver bars are generally too well hidden to be detected by such hurried searchers; food, rather than fortune, is the object of the foray; and, except in cases of remarkable temptation, no life is attempted and no torture resorted to.

With these amphibious, petty-larceny rogues the magistrates deal mildly, according to the traditions of Chinese justice. Three hundred strokes of the bamboo may be endured by the human frame. Four sleepless weeks in the "cangue," or bamboo pillory, may fail to madden a stolid, unimaginative coolie. A few minor tortures need only be added to these two first named afflictions, and the culprit is thought to be most tenderly dealt with.

Pilferers in a fair or on the streets of a town are considered as still more venial offenders. A vigorous bastinado and a week of the pillory is the law's award in such trivial cases. Petty assaults are as leniently disposed of; but fire-raising is a sin of the deepest die; and the malicious piercing of a neighbor's dyke, to let in a devastating flood, is punished with extreme rigor. Murder and treasonable practices, wholesale piracy and armed brigandage, all cry aloud for death, more or less slow and painful, and parricide provokes the sternest chastisement of the Chinese, as it once did of the Roman law.—*All the Year Round.*

The Country Newspaper.

In an article referring to country journalists, the Milwaukee *Sun* says: When we think of the hard drudgery most of these enterprising, indefatigable workers do in a week, and the small amount of thanks and cash they receive in return, we feel as though something was wrong somewhere. Why it is that in many localities the people do not appreciate the importance of a good newspaper, and sustain it by a liberal patronage, thus making it a better paper, is one of the most unaccountable things in the world. We have no urgent call now to say what we do, but we tell the people of every locality where a paper is published, no matter how small and insignificant the paper may be, that every dollar they pay it for subscription or judicious advertising puts two dollars in cash in their own pocket. We have figured on it and we know. It may not look so on its face, but it is very deceiving. Lots of schemes that look as though they had millions in them, like the man who is sure he can pick out the right card in three-card-monte, fail to return anything like millions, while other schemes that do not seem to amount to anything scarcely, pan out whole handfuls of nickels unexpectedly. And the country newspaper is of this class. We are not at liberty to give the whole thing away, by explaining all the particulars, but country people may rest assured that we understand the matter and that we are not steering them into any trap door game, that will let them down out of sight. Subscribe for your local paper and pay for it in advance, and if you feel at the end of the year that you haven't got your money's worth, then your fortune is made. You can go to any museum and get a salary of $5,000 a year as a curiosity.

Preparations for a Scandinavian Marriage.

Preparations for a wedding feast begins weeks beforehand, and are so extensive that M. Du Chaillu was utterly amazed at the quantity of solids and liquids that he saw stored against an approaching marriage feast. Invitations to weddings are sent out well in advance of the happy day, so that the guests may prepare for two or three days' absence from home; and the poorest person invited is never without a wedding garment. The happy couple eat, drink and dance with everybody; and it seems never to have occurred to the people to inquire how they do it. There is a limit to the endurance of the native head and stomach, and this generally is found on the third day; then the guests, on bidding good-bye to the bride, tender their wedding presents, which always consist of money, and are deposited, without being examined, in a box which the bride wears at her side. How many American girls will wish—only to themselves—that a similar custom might prevail here cannot easily be estimated, but all of them will understand why there are but few bachelors in the land of the midnight sun. Long as are the wedding festivities, those of Christmas far exceed them, for feasting and fun are industriously kept up from Christmas-eve to Twelfth-night, and quaint and charming are some of the attendant ceremonies.—*Harper's Magazine. Novemebr.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

Blanche Douglass was arraigned in the superior court, New Haven, Conn., on the charge of murdering Jennie E. Cramer on August 5, "by inducing her to take and swallow down a certain deadly poison commonly called arsenic." She was sent back to jail to await a grand jury hearing in January. In the complaints against the Malley boys for Miss Cramer's murder five distinct counts appear—drowning, drugs, suffocation, arsenic and chloroform.

Frank and Henry Rumberger, convicted at Harrisburg, Pa., of the murder of Trautman, were sentenced to be hanged.

A fire in Olean, N. Y., destroyed a sash factory, carriage factory and several dwellings.

New York city has contributed about $120,000 for the relief of the Michigan sufferers by forest fires.

The thermometer at Mt. Washington, N. H., fell the other day to three degrees below zero, and there was a light snow storm.

The New York superintendent of the life insurance department refused the application of the Littlestown (Pa.) Mutual Relief association for permission to operate in New York State, saying: "I cannot entertain the proposition of any life insurance association that insures people from fifteen to eighty-eight years of age."

A Rochester (Pa.) dispatch says that as the treasurer of Beaver county was opening his safe the other morning he was knocked down by two men who were concealed in the room, and $13,000 was stolen.

The 150th anniversary of the Old John Street church in New York, the oldest Methodist church in America, was appropriately celebrated on Sunday.

The boiler of a threshing machine engine near Auburn, N. Y., exploded on account of low water, and one man was almost instantly killed and eight others were injured, several fatally.

The Rev. J. M. Spargrove, sixty years old, committed suicide by hanging himself to a bedpost in the West Pennsylvania hospital, at Pittsburg, Pa. Financial troubles are assigned as the cause of the deed.

South and West.

The Minnesota legislature elected William Windom, late secretary of the treasury, to the United States Senate.

The Michigan State Central committee for the relief of the sufferers by the recent forest fires has issued the following statement: "The revised reports show a much larger number of dependent families than heretofore estimated; probably they will number 2,500. The physicians on the ground report that bilious and typhoid fevers are prevalent among the sufferers. We are satisfied that we shall need a much larger sum of money than we had supposed."

The following is the official vote cast for governor in the recent Ohio election: Foster, Republican, 312,735; Bookwalter, Democrat, 288,426; Ludlow, Prohibition, 16,597; Seitz, Greenback, 6,330; total vote 624,088; Republican plurality, 24,309; Republican majority, 1,382.

The Peoria (Ill.,) sugar refinery, a seven-story brick building, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $400,000.

"Governor's Day" at the Atlanta exposition brought a great crowd to the grounds. The visiting governors were formally welcomed to the exposition at 2 o'clock. Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Governors Bigelow, of Connecticut; Hoyt, of Pennsylvania; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Jarvis, of North Carolina, and others. One feature of the day's proceedings was the making of two suits of clothes, one for Governor Colquitt and one for Governor Bigelow, from seed-cotton picked at 7 o'clock in the morning. The suits were worn at the reception in the evening. Nine governors of States were present during the day.

In Cherokee county, Ala., officers shot and killed Jake Robinson, who resisted arrest. While dying he confessed to having murdered six men, one a clergyman, whom he killed while preaching a sermon.

There is a great demand at Richmond and other places for Confederate bonds, brokers advertising to pay for them at the rate of from $3 to $5 per thousand. One leading Richmond banking house has purchased more than 5,000,000 coupon bonds at these rates.

Allen Johnson (colored), aged about twenty-five, who in January, 1880, murdered a blind old negro named Crump for a few cents, was hanged at Charlotte, N. C., and buried at the foot of his victim's grave. Two other colored men who had participated in the murder died in jail while awaiting trial.

Jack Post was hanged at Dallas, Texas, in presence of a large crowd.

Three men—Del Lockhart, "Kid" Coulter and a man known as "Slim"—in jail at Tierra Amarilla, Col.—two of them charged with horse stealing and the other with murder—were taken out of prison by a crowd and lynched.

Two-thirds of Edgefield, S. C., were destroyed by fire, only three stores being left out of the business part of the town. The total loss is estimated at over $100,000.

A trestle twenty-five miles long, to cost about $1,250,000, is to be built across Lake Portchartrain, in Louisiana.

Caves have been found under the heart of Knoxville, Tenn., and it is believed the city is built over a great cavern.

The Warren Memorial Tabernacle, Presbyterian, at Louisville, Ky., the finest church in that city, has been destroyed by fire. It was comparatively new, and cost about $150,000.

From Washington.

The reception given the other night by Secretary Blaine at Wormley's, in Washington, to the French and German Yorktown guests was one of the most brilliant entertainments ever given in the city. Secretary Blaine received the guests at 9:30 o'clock and introduced them to the visitors. The reception closed the formal attentions in Washington to the distinguished foreign visitors.

Confirmations by the Senate: Hans Mattson, of Minnesota, consul-general at Calcutta; Willard B. Wells, of Michigan, consul at Dundee; John F. Winter, of Illinois, consul at Rotterdam; John M. Bailey, of New York, consul at Hamburg; Edward F. White, coiner at the San Francisco mint.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections held a meeting for the purpose of considering the petition of certain members of the New York legislature against the seating of Messrs. Miller and Lapham as Senators. The petition was, after discussion, referred to a sub-committee of two Democratic members, Messrs. Pugh and Hill, of Georgia, who were to investigate it and report to the full committee.

Charles W. Seaton, of New York, was nominated to be superintendent of the census as successor to General Walker, resigned.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Henry Highland Garnet, of New York, to be minister resident and consul-general to Liberia.

Messrs. Scoville and Robinson, counsel for Guiteau, appeared at the bar of the District criminal court and requested the postponement of the trial of their client from November 7 to November 21 on the plea that they were not properly prepared. District-Attorney Corkhill opposed the motion, and the court finally set the case down for November 14.

The Washington grand jury returned indictments against Captain H. W. Howgate for forging the name of R. H. Rochester, treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph company, to a receipt for $21,100, dated February, 1879; forging the same name to a receipt for $12,480, dated August 21, 1880, and to another receipt for $11,800, dated October 15, 1879.

The following is First Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner's resignation, addressed to Postmaster-General James: "I inclose herewith in response to your letter of the 14th inst. my resignation of the office of first assistant postmaster-general, to be delivered to the President on the condition that the request for it is not based upon charges against my official honor or integrity, especially in connection with the alleged star route frauds, either by direct act or neglect of duty. If such charges have been made or implied it is proper that they should be clearly stated and that I should have the opportunity to reply to them. I believe he and you will approve this suggestion." The postmaster-general replied as follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your resignation of the office of first assistant postmaster general, which I have just handed to the President. In reply to your inquiry I have to say that the request for your resignation was not based upon any reflection upon your personal or official integrity."

Ex-Governor Morgan having declined the nomination of secretary of the treasury the President nominated Charles J. Folger, chief justice of the New York supreme court, and he was promptly confirmed by the Senate in executive session. Secretary Folger was born in Nantucket, Mass., in 1818, and twelve years later removed with his parents to Geneva, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, was appointed in 1844 judge of the Ontario court of common pleas, but resigned after one year's service. In 1851 he was elected county judge of Ontario county, holding the office four years, and in 1861 he was elected State senator, serving for eight successive years. In 1869 Mr. Folger was appointed United States sub-treasurer at New York, and the following year was elected judge of the court of appeals. At the death of Chief-Judge Church in May, 1880, he was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The President nominated Thomas L. James of New York, to be postmaster-general; Frank Hatton, of Iowa, to be first assistant postmaster-general; Charles Payson, of Massachusetts, to be charge d'affaires to Denmark; Ferdinand Vogeler, of Ohio, to be consul-general at Frankfort; Simon Wolf, of the District of Columbia, to be consul-general at Cairo. Consuls—S. P. Hubbell, of New York, at St. Johns, Quebec; J. H. Moore, of Illinois, at Callao; V. V. Smith, of Arkansas, at St. Thomas; W. P. Pierce, of Georgia, at Cienfuegos; Charles Kahlo, of Indiana, at Sydney; George W. Roosevelt, of Pennsylvania, at Bordeaux; J. A. Leonard, of Minnesota, at Leith; John T. Robeson, of Tennessee, at Tripoli. The Senate confirmed Messrs. James and Hatton on the same day that they were nominated.

The following is ex-Governor Morgan's telegram to President Arthur declining to accept the office of secretary of the treasury: "It is painful to refuse any request of yours. It has been especially so during the whole of the past week, and more so now since your generous action and the prompt concurrence of the Senate. But considering my age and the engrossing character of the duties of the treasury department I am compelled to decline its acceptance. Thanking you for this great honor, I am, with respect and esteem, your friend."

While workmen were charging a rocket at the ordnance department of the navy yard it caught fire and an explosion followed. The inner walls of the building were demolished. George Lawrence was instantly killed and George W. Gates and Marion Thompson severely wounded.

In the Washington criminal court Captain W. H. Howgate was arraigned to plead to the indictments for forgery found against him by the grand jury, and he pleaded not guilty. He was then formally surrendered by his bondsmen and taken back to jail.

Inquiries from all parts of the country have reached the postoffice department as to the truth of a report that an order had been issued by the department prohibiting the employment in postoffices of any person above the age of thirty-five years. The postmaster-general states that no such order has been issued; that postmasters are directly responsible by law for the proper performance of their duties by their employes without restrictions as to their age, except in the case of letter-carriers. The proper age in their case is between eighteen and forty-five years.

The members of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, while in session at Washington, called in a body on the President and were introduced by Senator Blair. The President received the ladies cordially, but said he did not wish to make a formal speech.

On the last day of the session the Senate confirmed all but a few of the nominations that were made. The only conspicuous exception to confirmation was the nomination of Clifford Statham as postmaster at Lynchburg, Va.

Foreign News.

There has been another earthquake at Agram, in Austria-Hungary. A number of houses were overthrown.

Baron James de Rothschild, a member of the noted family of European financiers, died a few days ago in Paris.

Foxhall, the American horse, has scored another victory in England, winning the Cambridgeshire stakes at the Newmarket races, and defeating some of the best English horses.

Burglars entered a house in the town of Varpalanka, Hungary, and murdered a whole family of nine persons, including an infant and a man aged ninety years, while they were asleep.

Two small Italian villas—Claudio and Valetta—have been burned. Three persons were killed and eleven seriously injured during the conflagration.

Dispatches from North Africa report the French troops in full march upon Kairwan. The force consists of 30,000 troops under five generals, and it is believed that after the capture of the holy city it will advance on Gassa. Arabs arrested for tampering with the railway near Tunis are shot. The Arabs who lately harassed the Kairwan force are retreating southward.

The emperor and empress of Austria, the king and queen of Italy, and a large number of notabilities and foreign and military attaches were present at a grand military review in Vienna.

The French chamber of depnties elected M. Gambetta its provisional president.

A procession in Buenos Ayres, South America, in honor of the memory of Garfield, numbered over ten thousand persons.

Messrs. Ellison & Co., Liverpool cotton brokers, have issued their annual review of the cotton trade. It says the year has been fairly satisfactory to English spinners. Russian spinners have been far more prosperous than any others, while France is rapidly recovering from successive seasons of depression.

Chinese newspapers give particulars of a desperate battle between Chinese gunboats and pirates. The encounter took place near Lingpo, and upward of 200 pirates were slain or drowned themselves, nine were captured alive, and seventy escaped. Eleven pirate boats were taken. The pirates were in shallow water, and the gunboats, being unable to get near them, lowered their boats and fought in them.

A London special dispatch says that the agricultural depression in England is intense. In Kent 12,000 acres are lying idle and in other countries large estates are running wild. The proposed reforms will benefit the farmer to some extent, but it is felt that he cannot stand up against the American competition of the future.

Nine Americans have been arrested by the Mexican authorities for digging and shipping guano on Key Arenas, an island off the Mexican coast.

The elections in Germany have resulted in the success of some of Bismarck's bitterest opponents.

Mrs. Bethune, aged twenty-five, and her child were burned to death at Halifax, N. S. The mother's dress caught fire while she was attending to the stove.

A funeral service in memory of President Garfield was held at the town hall in Berlin. Professor Gneist delivering the oration before a colossal bust of the deceased. The building was draped in mourning, and many prominent Germans were present.

Throwing Up the Bricks.

A correspondent in Germany writes: German bricklayers do not carry the bricks up in a hod. They are generally thrown up. One man stands at the pile in the street, and one man is placed on each staging to throw to the man above through a hole in the scaffolding. By this succession of relays bricks are thrown up five stories. I have never seen a "muff" made, but I usually watched the game from the other side of the street. Another custom connected with house building is for the owner to give an entertainment to the workmen when the walls are up. The fact is advertised to the community by a great crown of flowers placed upon the top of the building, with numerous flags and decorations. Work is suspended for the day, and the workmen meet the owner and the invited guests around the festive board, and afterward dance with their wives and daughters. It is well known that the Germans have as many holidays as possible.

A remarkable stampede is in progress toward the Beni river, in Bolivia, unexplored until last winter, when Dr. E. R. Heath ascended it and discovered vast forests of chincona and caoutchouc. Fully 10,000 men have since gone there, and the export of rubber alone has risen from 15,000 pounds to 75,000, with promises of 6,000,000 next year. Dr. Heath is sanguine of finding rich deposits of precious metals and medicinal plants along the Madre de Dios.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Extra Session.

Mr. Sherman offered the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the finance committee be authorized and directed to investigate the accounts of the expenditure of the several appropriations for the contingent expenses of the treasury department since July 1, 1871, including the methods of making such disbursements, the character and disposition of the purchases made, and the employment of labor paid from such appropriations; and to report on the subject at as early a day as practicable, and what further legislation is necessary to secure the proper disbursement of such appropriations; and that the committee have leave to send for persons and papers." At the suggestion of Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, who stated that he might desire to offer an amendment, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution directing the committee on printing to inquire why the agricultural reports for 1880 have not been distributed to Congress. Adopted.... Mr. Sherman called up the resolution offered by him on the preceding day for an investigation into the disbursement of the contingent fund of the treasury department, after having modified it so as to read as follows: "*Resolved*, That the committee on appropriation be directed to investigate the accounts for the expenditures of the several appropriations for contingent or other expenses of the several departments, including the methods of making such disbursements, the character and disposition of purchases made, and the employment of labor paid from such appropriations, and to report at as early a day as practicable what further legislation is necessary to secure the proper disbursement of such appropriations, and that the committee have leave to send for persons and papers and to sit during the recess of the Senate." The resolution was adopted, and on Mr. Sherman's motion the Meline report was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Allison offered a resolution authorizing the committee on appropriations to conduct by sub-committee the investigation ordered as to the disbursement of the contingent and other expenses of the various departments of the Senate. Laid over for the present.... The president pro tem. laid before the Senate a communication from Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, tendering to him and through him to the members of the Senate the cordial invitation of the officers and executive committee of the Cotton Exposition to visit the exposition now being held in Atlanta, Ga. Laid upon the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Hill offered the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That appointments to offices under the Federal government ought not to be made to control or influence elections in the several States, and appointments made with such intent are unwise, unpatriotic and contrary to the spirit of our political institutions, and, if continued without rebuke by the people, will become dangerous to the perpetuity of our institutions." Mr. Hill asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution, but Mr. McMillan objecting it was laid over under the rules .... Mr. Hoar offered a resolution directing the committee on printing to inquire whether any improvement can be made in the existing system of distributing public documents, and to devise means for the more prompt supplying of the same to public libraries. After a short discussion the resolution was adopted.... Mr. Sherman offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of two Senators to wait upon the President and inquire if he had any further business to lay before the Senate. The resolution was adopted and Senators Sherman and Bayard were appointed as such committee. Subsequently they reported that they had performed their duty and that the President had nothing further to communicate. Mr. Maxey then moved that when the Senate adjourned today it be sine die. Agreed to.... Mr. Bayard offered the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to the Hon. David Davis for the courtesy, impartiality and ability with which he has performed his duties as president pro tem." The resolution was agreed to unanimously, and Mr. Davis, after thanking the Senators for their courtesy, declared the Senate adjourned without day.

The Trouble in Ireland.

Mr. McMahon, a farmer, and an active member of the land league, has been found murdered near Ennis.

At a meeting of the Dublin corporation twenty-three members voted in favor of Mr. E. Dwyer Gray's motion to confer the freedom of the city upon Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, and twenty-three voted against it. The motion was negatived by the casting vote of the lord mayor.

A priest, near Clare-Morris, evaded police interference by holding a land league meeting in his chapel. It is thought this plan will be generally resorted to for future meetings.

The tenant farmers in the county of Waterford have resolved to start a "Tenant Farmers' Emergency Association," in view of the suppression of the land league.

The "suspects" in Galway jail have passed a resolution approving the "no rent" manifesto.

Mr. O'Neill, the organizer and paid secretary of the Cork branch of the land league, has been arrested.

A dispatch from Dublin to the New York *Irish World* says: Arrests still continue. The land league has ceased to hold public demonstrations, but continues to meet privately in chapels and houses. The ladies' land leagues, through whom the external work is now being done, are increasing both in the towns and rural districts. There is an evident determination to hold on to the organizaton in some shape.

A crowd of 700 persons attacked the police while they were serving summonses at Belmullet, county Mayo. The police fired upon the people, several of whom were wounded.

A telegram from Armagh says cells have been prepared in the jail there for Mr. Parnell and forty others.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* publishes a letter from Mr. Parnell, dated Kilmainham jail, deprecating the plan of evading the recent proclamation of the government by the formation of the tenants' defense associations to replace the land league organization. Mr. Parnell says such associations would be tolerated by Mr. Gladstone only so long as they appeared to be disposed to carry out his views, and would be mongrel, reactionary associations, such as were formerly condemned by Mr. Davitt. Every man in Kilmainham is willing to remain there any number of months or years that may be necessary.

Directly after the publication in the *Freeman's Journal* of Mr. Parnell's letter deprecating the formation of tenants' defense associations, the governor of Kilmainham jail was superseded by two new governors.

There are already, says a Dublin dispatch, 7,500 cases before the land court, of which 3,600 came in on Saturday. There seems to be a reaction setting in. Although there are 400 leaguers in prison, occasional events show that the spirit underlying the league movement still survives.

The Rev. Anthony McHale, Catholic curate at Lahardane, in the diocese of Killala, has been arrested for holding a land league meeting in his chapel.

Western Steamboat Horror.

The following are particulars of the terrible disaster to a Mississippi steamer near Davenport, Iowa. It appears that the steamer Gilchrist left Davenport about 10:30 o'clock P. M., apparently in good trim and condition, bound for all points up the river, loaded with a large and valuable cargo of miscellaneous freight and carrying in her cabins a full list of passengers. When the steamer had passed under the government bridge spanning the Mississippi and connecting the cities of Davenport and Rock Island, the cam rods of the engine suddenly gave way, causing the entire machinery to become unmanageable and useless.

The river was very high, owing to the recent and extensive floods, and the current was consequently unusually rapid, so when the steamer Gilchrist had no longer her machinery to keep her bow up stream the swiftly running river carried the helpless vessel down stream at a rapid and appalling rate.

Being so near the bridge the steamer was thrown with tremendous and resistless force against one of the abutments. As the Gilchrist came in collision with the enormous mass of stone she careened, causing the weights on the safety-valves of the steam chest to break from their fastenings and slide off. The valves no longer holding a check on the steam in the boilers, it poured out in huge volumes and enveloped the hapless crew and passengers, who were wildly endeavoring to secure life-preservers in the main saloon, and scalded many of them in an awful manner.

No sooner had the steamer rebounded from the shock of the collision than she began sinking, in which condition she was carried past and below Davenport, the shrieks and cries for help uttered by the frenzied victims being distinctly audible by the large crowds of citizens who soon thronged the banks, but they could extend no assistance as the steamer was hurled past their eyes by the turbulent river.

All of the small boats and skiffs, usually numerous on the river, had been drawn ashore and laid away for the winter, and to escape the floods which had prevailed all along the course of the Mississippi river for nearly a fortnight, so there was no means of speedily reaching the sinking steamer or the men, women and children who were struggling at that moment in the current.

But the people on the land did not stand supinely while their fellows were perishing before their eyes, for the other steamers that happened to be lying at the bank immediately hastened into motion thronged by eager helpers, and all hastened to the scene of the disaster in hopes of recovering at least some of those on board the Gilchrist.

There were on board twenty-three passengers, four of whom were females, and a crew of fifteen. Only about eight persons were saved, and of these some were very badly scalded. Three of the lady passengers were killed or scalded to death.

Later reports put the number of lost at seventeen. The steamer had in tow one barge and one flat boat. The latter was being pushed at the bow of the steamer, while the barge was fastened to the port side. There seems to be no doubt, says one account, that the steamer was totally unfit for the work. She was heavily laden, and most of the crew were drunk. Furthermore she was merely a freight boat, and not licensed to carry passengers. The accident was entirely due to carelessness and liquor. There was a great deal of whisky in the cargo, and some of it was tapped before the steamer left the wharf.

When others are suffering, drop a word of kindness and sympathy. If they are suffering from a Cold give them Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; a few doses of this valuable remedy will afford instant relief, and a twenty-five cent bottle will cure the worst cough.

What's in a Name.

[New York Spirit of the Times.]

Ex-Governor Bowie, of Maryland, the owner of the famous race-horse Crickmore, while pleasantly chatting with the managing partner of a heavy advertising firm in Baltimore, was somewhat surprised by the question addressed to him, whether he would be willing to grant the privilege of rechristening his favorite horse for the sum of $5,000. The offer, certainly a tempting one, was courteously and thankfully declined. It is hardly necessary to suggest that if the proposition had been accepted, the great Crickmore would for the future add new and brighter luster to the fame and popularity of St. Jacobs Oil.

A strong attempt is being made to reintroduce Irish poplins for winter use. These durable and elegant fabrics are dyed in new exquisite shades in which the ugly and unbecomig terra cotta color, to meet the exigencies of modern æsthetic taste, have not been omitted.

[Fond du Lac Commonwealth.]

Mr. S. Clark, one of Fond du Lac's oldest citizens, states: I have used St. Jacobs Oil and am well satisfied that it is a splendid article to relieve pain, and that very quickly.

With a population of but 25,000,000 England annually consumes 50,000,000 pounds of cheese, while the United States, with a population of 50,000,000, consumes only 275,000,000 pounds of cheese.

[Evansville (Ind.) Journal.]

Mr. Frank S. Mueller, 925 W. Franklin street, cited to a *Journal* reporter the case of Mr. Henry Rheuick, who for four years suffered with Rheumatism, which was cured by the use of two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil.

A report of local doctors states that 77 per cent. of the cases of the diphtheria epidemic raging in the province of Orel, Central Russia, are fatal.

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, etc., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well-known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," in another column.

If peace of mind is our sure possession, we may smile at every misfortune or loss.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that consumption can be cured. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS

AND NEVER FAILED

To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pains in the limbs, back and chest. Such a remedy is Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

☞ No one once trying it will ever be without it; over 600 physicians use it.

Going West—Do you want to learn all about Dakota—the wonderland—its crops, climate and people! Send $1 for 40-col. weekly newspaper 6 mos. Land laws and map of Territory. "*Herald*," Alexandria, Dakota.

Garfield and Family, elegant engraving, 19x24. Sent for 24 (stamps). Sheehy & Co., 33 Barclay St., N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Med. Nat. live wt.	9	@	11¾
Calves—Good to Prime Veals.	5	@	9½
Sheep	3½	@	5½
Lambs	5½	@	6¾
Hogs—Live	5½	@	7
Dressed, city	7½	@	8¼
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	6 30	@	8 25
Western, good to choice	6 65	@	9 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 51	@	1 51½
No. 1 White	1 45½	@	1 46½
Rye—Prime State	1 05½	@	1 06
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	90
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	66	@	72½
Southern Yellow	72½	@	73
Oats—White State	49	@	54
Mixed Western	44	@	47
Hay—Prime Timothy	1 05	@	1 10
Straw—No. 1, Rye	80	@	90
Hops—State, 1881	22	@	30
Pork—Mess, new, for export	18 00	@	18 00
Lard—City Steam	11 70	@	11 70
Refined	12 05	@	12 05
Petroleum—Crude	7	@	8
Refined	7¾	@	7⅞
Butter—State Creamery	26	@	37
Dairy	23	@	29
Western Im. Creamery	21	@	30
Factory	15	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	10	@	13¼
Skims	3	@	9
Western	8	@	12
Eggs—State and Penn	25½	@	26
Potatoes—Early Rose, State, bbl	2 50	@	2 75

BUFFALO.

Steers—Extra	5 90	@	6 25
Lambs—Western	5 20	@	5 75
Sheep—Western	4 50	@	4 80
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	6 15	@	6 30
Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 75	@	7 25
Wheat—No. 1. Hard Duluth	1 55	@	1 55
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	65	@	65
Oats—No 2 Mix. West	45	@	50
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	90

BOSTON.

Beef—Extra plate and family	14 50	@	15 00
Hogs—Live	7	@	7¾
Hogs—City Dressed	8¼	@	9
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	16 50	@	17 00
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	8 50	@	9 25
Corn Mixed and Yellow	73	@	75
Oats—Extra White	55	@	58
Rye—State	1 20	@	1 20
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	44	@	46
Unwashed " "	30	@	31

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Extra quality	6 62½	@	7 25
Sheep—Live weight	5¾	@	7¾
Lambs	5½	@	6
Hogs, Northern	9	@	9

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, fair.	7 00	@	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 47½	@	1 52
Rye—State	1 00	@	1 00
Corn—State Yellow	72	@	72½
Oats—Mixed	49	@	49
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	38	@	40
Cheese—New York Full Cream.	13½	@	14
Petroleum—Crude	6½	@	7½
Refined	7¾	@	7¾

Vegetine

WILL CURE CANCER

Proof! Proof! Proof!

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—About two years ago a cancer made its appearance on my face, left side of my nose. When I first noticed it, 'twas about the size of a pin-head (very small). It increased in size, and spread on my face until it became as large as a common cent. I tried all kinds of remedies, and advice from a physician. It was spreading and eating into my flesh very fast. I was very much alarmed. I went to see a physician who cured cancers; he did not give me much encouragement. It pained me very much; I suffered night and day. It would bleed at times very profusely. Everything was done that could be to try to cure the cancer. My brother had a cancer on his lip; he submitted to an operation, being well discouraged. I was one day in Mr. Woodberry's apothecary store, of this town. He gave me your pamphlet, containing many cures by the use of Vegetine. I found on page 19 where Vegetine had cured a cancer on a lady's nose. I then bought a bottle of your Vegetine, and it proved a great blessing to me; I could see good effects from it right away. After taking three bottles it stopped the spreading of the cancer about the edges; it checked the eating into my flesh. I could see it was gradually healing. I kept on taking Vegetine, the cancer slowly disappearing, until I had taken sixteen bottles and it completely cured it. It has left a large scar on one side of my nose; and I feel it my duty to recommend Vegetine to all like sufferers, as it is certainly a great "Blood Purifier." I am now sixty-three years of age, and Vegetine has greatly improved my general health. Yours most respectfully,

WM. P. CLEAVES,
34 Federal St., Beverly, Mass.

We, whose names are annexed, can testify to the above, as Mr. Cleaves is an old resident of this town.

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For this lack nothing can wholly atone in the eyes of the wise old general; and fond as he is of the brilliant and popular Ricciotti, he bestows his deepest confidence and affection upon his quieter but more trustworthy son, Menotti, who is unknown to the world, but who never in his life contracted a debt which he could not pay.—*Youth's Companion.*

Papaine.

Papaine is a juice procured from the carica papaya, or papaw tree, which grows in the Moluccas, in India, in the Antilles and in South America. Its chief property is a remarkable digestive power, acting, like the gastric fluid of the stomach, upon meats and various other substances. It is proposed by M. E. Bouchut that papaine be used for dissolving the false membranes of diphtheria. In his experiments, a thick and resisting false membrane from the trachea, placed in a tube with a third part of papaw juice, was dissolved in a few hours when cold, and in a few minutes when the tube was warmed. Since beginning his investigations of the subject he has employed the substance in the treatment of thirty-two cases of diphtheria of adults and infants, and has been successful in all but four.

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There are hosts of men and women who, to coin a phrase, are only half alive. That is to say, they have seldom if ever any appetite, are nervous, weak, fidgetty and troubled by numberless small pains and aches. In the presence of vigorous, exuberant vitality they seem mere pigmies. Such persons are usually fond of dosing themselves, swallowing in the course of the year enough drugs to stock any apothecary's shop of average dimensions. This, of course, defeats instead of furthering the end in view, viz., the recovery of health and vigor. Were they to seek it from an unfailing source of vitality, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, how different would be their case. Then vigor would return to their debilitated frames, the glow of health to their wan cheeks, their trembling, uncertain gait would grow firm and elastic, appetite, that grandest of all sauces, would give a relish for the daily food, were it ever so coarse, and refreshing sleep would crown the tasks of the day.

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Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special causes of periodical pain are permanently removed. Will you heed this? See "Truths."

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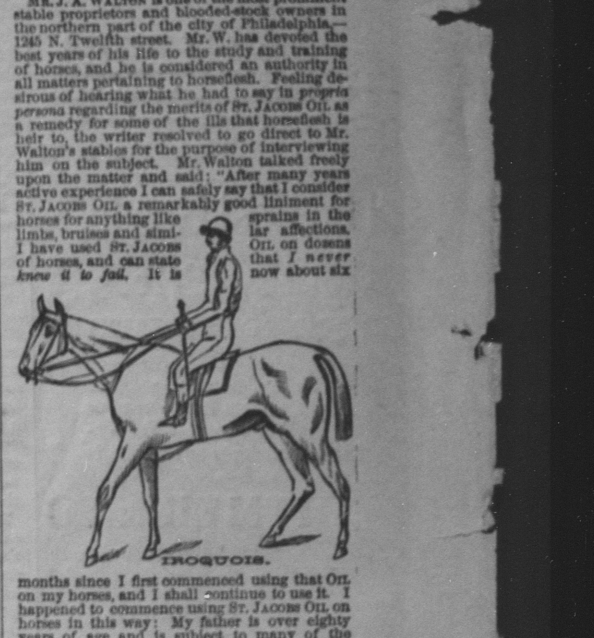
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months since I first commenced using that Oil on my horses, and I shall continue to use it. I happened to commence using St. Jacobs Oil on horses in this way: My father is over eighty years of age and is subject to many of the ailments incident to old age. Among other things he has Rheumatic attacks, pains in his limbs and joints, and aches in different parts of his body. He commenced using St. Jacobs Oil several months since, and after rubbing himself freely with the liniment night and morning, according to the printed directions, he obtained the most decided relief. Whenever he has any pain now he uses St. Jacobs Oil and it always drives the pain away. Now I fully know from personal observation that '*What is good for man is good for beast.*'"—Further reports bring the gratifying intelligence that Aristides Welsh, Esq., of Erdenheim Stock-Farm, near Philadelphia, Pa., the breeder of that famed racer, Iroquois, above represented, uses and strongly endorses St. Jacobs Oil as a wonderful remedy in its effects upon his stock. His experience with the Great German Remedy justified him in giving his unqualified indorsement of it, and in saying that his chief groom should always use it on the farm.

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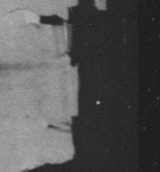
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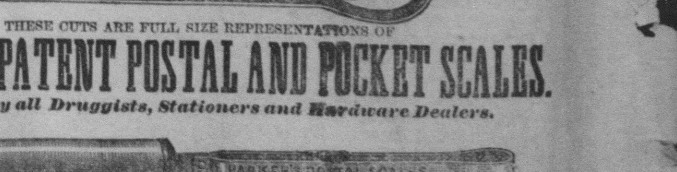
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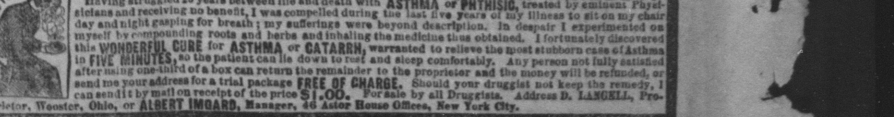
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